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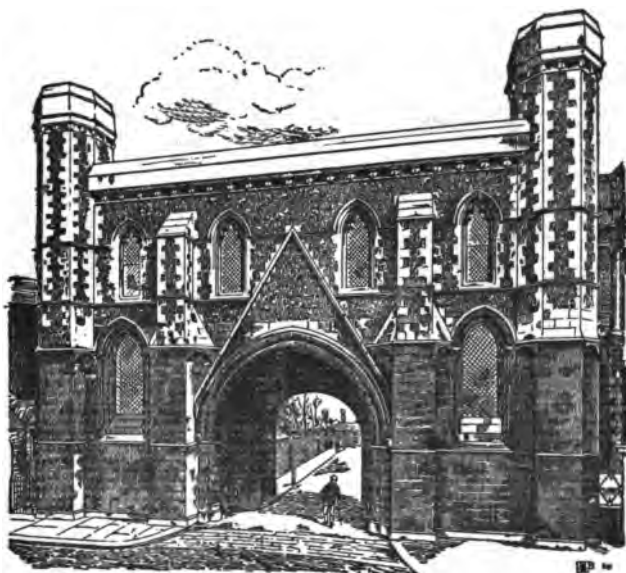
Princeton University.

The Quarterly Journal

OF THE

Berks Archaeological and Architectural Society.

VOLUME III.



THE INNER GATEWAY, READING ABBEY, RESTORED 1859.

EDITED BY
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The Quarterly Journal

OF THE

Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.



The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Abbey Gate on Wednesday, April 12th. Mr. Charles Smith presided, and there were present : Lady and Miss Russell, Revs. J. M. Guilding, Canon Slatter, C. W. Penny, Messrs. S. S. Stallwood, Nalder Clarke, J. O. Taylor, W. F. Blandy, H. J. Mackinder, R. E. Goolden, A. E. Hurford, T. H. White, J. Messer, W. H. Cooper, H. Wright, A. W. Parry, E. Wright, &c.

The Annual Report was read by the Treasurer, in the absence of the Secretary. Its adoption was proposed and seconded by Mr. S. S. Stallwood and Mr. J. O. Taylor. Officers for the ensuing year were elected on the proposition of Mr. Messer, seconded by Mr. Parry. Mr. Mackinder then delivered an interesting address, in which he pointed out the important part Reading had played in the history of England from the earliest times, and how close the county of Berks had been connected with every great epoch of our national history. The Rev. J. M. Guilding and Mr. W. F. Blandy proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was heartily passed.

* * *

With this number a new volume of the Journal commences. It is now in its fifth year of publication. All who desire to receive copies should communicate with the Secretary, Abbey Gate, Reading.

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Some few relics of the family exist in modern Reading. A road adjacent to Greyfriars house, which was the property of the Vachells, has of late years received the name of "Vachell Road." In the parish church of St. Mary a northern transept, easily distinguishable in its position and extent by the barrel roof still remaining, was known commonly until the extensive restoration of the church made in 1863 as the "Vachell aisle," to which we shall have occasion to refer at a later point in our memoir; and on one side of the octagonal font upon a small escutcheon of stone, in company with three others respectively, plain, another bearing a chevron between three garbes and a third the cognizance of Knollys, are discernible to the present day the arms of Vachell. The stables, once those of the Coley mansion and now used with the Coley Home Farm, contain two other traces of the family; one a wooden pillar bearing the initials T, A, on either side of the date 1679 and under the common initial V; the other, a stone upon the face of the building incised T 1619 V. Some old almshouses stood until 1872-3 on the south side of Castle Street which bore a stone on their front recording that

Sir Thomas Vachell, Knt.
Erected these Alms-houses
Anno Dom. 1634 and endowed
them with Forty Pounds per Annum
forever, for the Maintenance of Six Poor Men.

The same stone may now be seen built into the wall of a modern house, 69, Castle Street, erected on the site of these ancient buildings; and the present comfortable retreat provided for old age in the present alms-houses in Castle Street is in part the effect of the old Vachell benefaction. A house also in Hosier Street, once a handsome building and now divided into several cottage tenements, with its back to Hosier Street and containing many blocks of stone probably derived from the Abbey, was generally known in the early part of this century as "Lady Vachell's" and is so described in a map of 1802. "Lady Vachell" was the widow successively of Sir Thomas Vachell and John Hampden, and this is no doubt the house to which she retired in her second widow-hood, previous to her death in 1666. A much older and probably the oldest existing relic of the family is a circular pigeon house, which stood at one corner of the quadrangle behind the old Vachell mansion and with a stone over its door-way marked T.V 1553 is now to be seen at the back of some of the farm buildings at the Coley Home Farm. It contains lodgings for nearly 1,000 birds, with a curious arrange-

ment for a revolving ladder by which the nests could be reached ; and remains a very interesting curiosity, apparently untouched, except with external plaster, since the day of its erection.

In the large quantity of material collected for Major-General Henry Tanfield Vachell, R.A., of 7, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton, and kindly entrusted by this gentleman to the writer, the first mention of this ancient Berkshire family is among the "Feet of Fines" of 1287¹ when John Fachell enters into *final* agreement with Thomas Burnel and Agnes, his wife, to take of them for 40 marks of silver, 4 messuages (houses), 140 acres of land, 42 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 5 acres of wood and 10 mercates of rent (rent-charges), with the appurtenances, in Radinges, Tyelhurst, Burghefeld and Hurtle. The conjunction of Reading, Tilehurst and Burghfield seem to indicate lands situated to the south of the present Bath Road where these parishes meet each other, and such as are comprised at the present day in the Coley estate ; and as all the old MS. pedigrees of the family and Heralds Visitations agree in recording John Vachell, legis peritus (skilled in the law), at the head of the family in Berkshire, we have possibly in the record of this Fine mention of the founder of the family in this county ; and that his name occurs as witness in several deeds of this period which are preserved among the Records of the Reading Corporation is a probable confirmation of the note made in the pedigrees of his being connected with "the law." In one such deed of 1325 he obtains by purchase possession of a house in the High Street, Reading, from William and Edith, son and daughter of the late Thomas, the Vintner, of Reading. The accompanying table will show the early descent of the family.

A later Fine, made on the Octave of St. Martin, 1309,² mentions probably the same man agreeing to take of Thomas Syward and Alice, his wife, for £20 sterling, 60 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, 7 acres of more (moor) and 7d. of rent, with the appurtenances, in Colle, near Southcote ; and is interesting as definitely connecting the family with Coley. It seems as if the founder of the family in Berkshire was, by gradual purchase as opportunity offered, forming the Coley estate.

A Fine, a little later, made in 1318,³ gives another and probably a last mention of this John Vachell, when, for 100 marks of silver, he agrees to take of William Bordel and

¹ Easter, 16, Edward I.

² 3, Edward II.

³ (12, Edward II.)



Heliotype.

(EXTERIOR.)

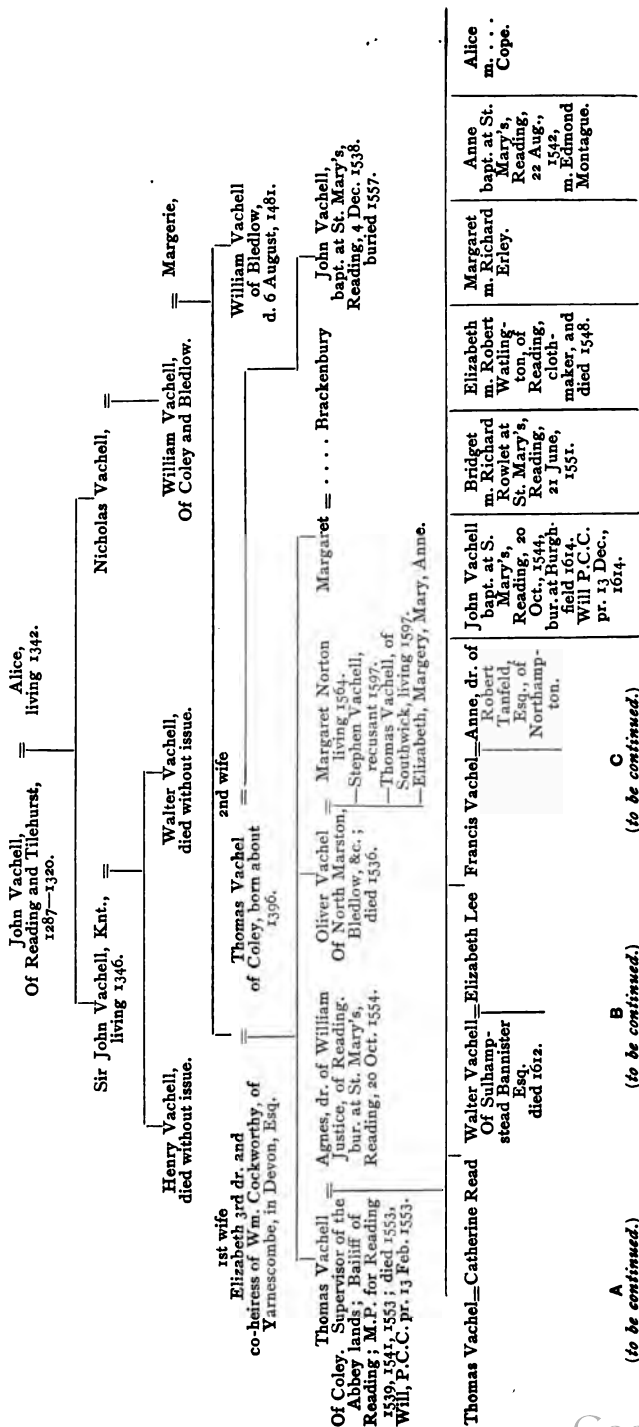
THE PIGEON HOUSE, COLLEGE BUILDING



(INTERIOR.)

S. Victor White, Photo., Reading.

PEDIGREE of the VACHELL FAMILY, of the Counties of Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Essex, Devon, and Sussex.



Susanna, his wife, of William Maysent, of Richard Thedrich, of Mapel Durham, and Maud, his wife, a messuage, 60 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 8 acres of pasture, 1 acre of wood and 4 denarates (pennyworths) of rent, with the appurtenances, in Tyghelhurst (Tilehurst). He died about the year 1342, when a writ of Inquisition⁴ (*Inquisitio ad quod damnum*) was issued to Robert Fitz Ellis, Escheator of Berks and Oxon to know whether, without injury to the crown or others, John, son of John Vachell, might alienate to the Abbey of Reading upon the death of his mother, Alice, a messuage and 15 acres of land in Reading and Whitley, which she holds for her life and which would revert to him, for finding two wax candles to burn at the Altar of the Blessed Mary in the Conventual Church of Reading when mass is said for his father's soul and for himself when he shall have departed this life. Answer is returned that he may properly do so; and by a Fine of 1342⁵ the said property is duly made over to the Abbot of Reading.

From the fact that John Vachell, the father, is described in these Fines as "of Tigelhurst" it may be supposed that at present the dwelling-house of the family was in that parish; and this is further confirmed by a mention of his son in the Patent Rolls of 1346⁶ as being permitted to enjoy free warren in all his demesnes within the village of Tyelhurst so that they are not within the *King's Forest; and no one else may disturb or capture anything belonging to the warren on forfeiture of £10. The right of free warren may be described roughly as the grant of sporting rights, and thus early the modern game-laws have their counterpart. And further still, among those to whom licence was granted to have what we should call a private chapel at their house,—the ancient form is "licence of hearing divine things in their house"—such privilege is given in 1347 to John Vachell to be exercised in his house at Tighelhurst; but it is interesting to find also that in the same year a similar licence is granted to John Vachell for his house at Colle, in the parish of St. Mary, Radyng.⁷ It is possible, therefore, that this John Vachell had residences both at Coley and in Tilehurst; but if the adjoining parish of Tilehurst

⁴ 16, Edward III.

⁵ Michaelmas, 16, Edward III.

⁶ 20, Edward III.

*The King's Forest was the modern Windsor Forest and extended through the country around Reading.

⁷ Clarke, MS. 5, Bodl. Libr., "Old Berks."

was the earliest home of the family in this neighbourhood, it was not long before Coley, in the parish of St. Mary, Reading, gave its members a designation and therefore had probably become the place of their settled abode. John, son of John and Alice Vachell, recorded in the pedigrees with the title of Knight, having two sons who died without issue was succeeded by his brother Nicholas and this man's son William is the first to be described in the records of the family as "of Coley." He is so styled in a Fine of 1405. In this Fine⁸ concluded on the Octave of the Feast of the Purification, William Vachell, "of Coley," is found to be making further addition to the estate by agreeing to take of John Collee, of Padworth, for 100 marks of silver, 9 messuages, 2 carneates of land, 40 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture and 20 acres of wood, with the appurtenances in the neighbourhood of the former acquisitions of the family, viz., "in Colle, Thillehurst and Burghfeld." To him and his wife, Margerie, is granted in 1439, as to their predecessor at Coley, the right of enjoying the ministrations of religion in their private chapel. This William Vachell had an elder son who would naturally succeed to the Coley estate and probably also a younger named after himself, William, and living at Bledlow, who died on 6th August, 1481, and at whose death the usual enquiry instituted by the Crown⁹ attested that amongst his real property were one tenement, 121 acres of land and 12 of pasture, situated in Bledlow, which he held of "the College of Eyton" (Eton), 40 years previously founded by Henry VI. The elder son, Thomas, born about 1396, succeeded his father in the Coley estate. He was married to Elizabeth, 3rd daughter and co-heiress of William Cockworthy, of Yarnescombe in Devonshire, Esquire. This marriage, as one which perhaps brought some wealth into the Vachell family, was for many later generations recalled by the constant quartering of the Cockworthy arms—or, a chevron sa. between three Cocks or—with those of Vachell. As late as April 10th, 1746, a window in the Vachell aisle of St. Mary's Church, Reading, was seen to contain such a coat, and is thus described¹⁰:

The Arms of Vachell as I saw them in a window of St. Marie's Church, in Reading, in Berks, April 10th, 1746, are quarterly 1 and 4 bendy of 6, ermine and blue for Vachell; 2 and 3 or, a chevron sable between 3 Cocks or [for Cockworthy]. Crest a Goats foot couped az, or Calves foot. Motto: it is better to suffer than to revenge. These 4 Quarters impale 4 others, viz., 1 and 4 B. crusulè

8 1-7, Henry IV., Berks 2.

9 Inquisitio post mortem, 21, Edward IV., No. 3.

10 Harleian MS., 5812, fol. 156 b.

and a Cross sarcelè voided Or. for Knolles; 2 and 3 G. on a Chevron Az. 3 Roses G; Crest over these, an Elephant passant proper; and the same writer adds (Harleian MS., 5811, fol. 50, b) that "under them was a motto and a date; but now broken."

And even the tomb stone of a member of the family buried in another part of England and so late as 1703 bore the Cockworthy arms quartered with those of Vachell, and thus recorded¹¹:

"In the church of Gravesend in Kent, on a black marble stone, are these Arms, in the Nave, viz., 2 Coats quarterly, 1. Bendy of 6 Ermine and . . . , 2. a chevron between 3 Cocks; Crest on Ox's leg couped, and this inscription as in Dr. Thorpe's Registrum Roffinse, p. 750. Here lieth interred the Body of David Vachell, of this parish, who departed this life the 19th day of October, 1703, aged 36 years and 9 months.

The Lord did give Time to make a Godly end;

The Church hath lost a Blossome, the Poor a Friend."

Thomas Vachell, according to the Visitations of Bucks made in 1575 and 1634¹² married a second time and as will be seen in the pedigree had a son named John of this second marriage; but by Elizabeth Cockworthy he had Thomas who succeeded him at Coley, Oliver and a daughter Margaret. Of the two latter some further details are given in the accompanying pedigree; in the elder son, Thomas, the line of the family at Coley was continued upon the death of his father. This Thomas, second of the name, married in Agnes Justice one of a family of some importance in the borough of which mention occurs frequently in the municipal and parochial records, and which, like so many other families in Reading at that time and for long after, had prospered in the cloth trade. She outlived her husband one year and was buried at St. Mary's Church.

It is of greatest interest when facts are ascertainable to detach the objects of genealogy from the bare details of a pedigree and present them in some kind of moral individuality before the reader. In the case of Thomas Vachell there are one or two facts to suggest the outline of such a presentment. He lived through the time of what must have been nothing less than a revolution in Reading when its magnificent abbey, the centre of its ecclesiastical, social and even civil life was dissolved under the order of Henry VIII.; and at this time we find him clearly allied with that party which had thought good to suppress the religious houses and was perhaps unconsciously moving forward in the direction of religious reform. Indeed he was a member of the Parliament of 1539 which sanctioned the dissolution

¹¹ Harleian MS., 5812, fol. 156 b.

¹² Harleian MS., 1533, fol. 6.

of the greater abbeys ; and it is not therefore surprising that on his return to Coley he should have been appointed to act as supervisor or steward of the possessions of the dissolved abbey. In the Public Record Office¹³ there is a deed appointing him in 1540 to this office for life, and committing to his management the extensive estates of the late Abbey of Reading and its daughter house of Leominster, in the county of Hereford. A few years later, as was very natural, some of the Abbey Lands began to find their way into the hands of their supervisor at easy rent and purchase. In 1544, according to the Patent Roll,¹⁴ he is granted by the King on a lease of 21 years, "all our ferme and pasture Cowyk, with a close of pasture called the Busshye lease and honye lease, and our parcell of Demesne lands in the parish of Tyle Hurste between Hurlock's lane and a parcell of demesne landes of oures late in the holding of Christofer Butler comen called Calcot, Southcot and Anguey meade, closes of land agenst Bulle Crosse, All which of late belonging to the late Monasterie of Reding, now in our hands by the atteyndre of Hugh late Abbot of the said Monasterie of high treason atteynted. For Cowyk £5 16s. 8d., for the demesne lands 4 marks, for the tythe in land meade 2s., for the tythe heye of Calcot, Southcott, Shudwyk, and Colley 40s., for the 4 closes and 5 acres 26s. 8d., and 40d. of encrease by the yere at Lady day and Michaelmas by evyn poscions." At the same time¹⁵ he is allowed to purchase for £126 a house and curtilage near Colley lane and lands in Cowik-meade, Whitley, Colley, Brewers' meadows, Rotherbeast, Mylfeld, Westfelde, Pydelles, Castlestrete." This attitude towards the Abbey and its lands might not of itself mark Thomas Vachell as a "Protestant" in the modern sense of the term. Politics with him, as with so many others at this crisis, and possibly also greed of gain, rather than faith may have brought them at first to sanction the dissolution of the Roman strongholds in England ; but of course it is not improbable that in the last years of his life, after the accession of Edward VI., when he made his will without particular mention of the Blessed Virgin and desiring simplicity at his funeral, or whilst he was a member of the Reforming Parliament of 1553 he was moving along in the course of the newer Faith. It is interesting, however, to note in his will the mention of the "monthly mind," or remembrance of him made at Mass a month after death

13 Patent Roll, 31, Henry VIII., pt. 7.

14 36, Henry VIII., pt. 21.

15 Patent Roll, 35, Henry VIII., pt. 15.

as a mark of the gradual transition from the older practice of the Church. He died in 1553, and in London, according to a pencil note made recently on the official copy of his will ; and was possibly buried there also. His will¹⁶ is thus recorded :—

In the Name of God, Amen. This twentie day of Auguste in the yere of our Lorde God a Thowsande fyve hundred fiftie and one. I, Thomas Vachell, of Colley, the elder, doo ordeyn and make here this my laste Will and Testament. Firste, I bequeth my soule to . . . God, my body to be buried in the parishe church of saint *Maries in Reading* without anny great pompe to be don at it. I will there be given in almes to the pore tenne poundes, that is to wete about the tyme of my burying fyve poundes. And about the tyme of my monulthes mynde other fyve poundes. The Residue of all my goodes, cattals, mony, plate and jewells, I doo freely give theym unto Thomas Vachell myne eldist sonne to be good to his brethern and sisters, to releve theym and helpe theym as to hym shalbe thoughte most mete and convenyent, putting no doubte but that he will shewe hym selfe a verry naturall brother unto theym, and they will be ordered by hym as I will theym all in any wise so to be. And of this my present testament and last will, written with myne owen Hands . . . my saide sonne and heire Thomas Vachell to be my sole Executor . . . *Thomas Vachell*. [Proved by Thomas Vachell 13 Feb. 1553.]

The brothers and sisters for whom the duties of primogeniture were thus hopefully invoked by their father, or at least the elder of them, had no doubt received their provision from him in his lifetime and were thus commended to their eldest brother only if unforeseen circumstances should render his help necessary. But some were still children at the time of their father's death ; an elder daughter, Elizabeth, had married Robert Watlington, a wealthy cloth-maker of Reading¹⁷ ; Walter seems to have been provided with the part of the family estate situated in Tilehurst, and in turn to have handed it on to his second son when his eldest, by a fortunate chance, succeeded to the chief holding of the family at Coley : Francis found a wife in Anne Tanfield, of a good family in Gayton, Northamptonshire, whose name after they also had given in their eldest son an owner to Coley, was long retained as a Christian name and is so used in the family at the present day ; and John who in his Will [proved P.C.C. 13 Dec., 1614] describes himself as of Burghfild, gent., was no doubt provided with the family lands situated in that parish. The present account is, however, chiefly concerned with the possessors of Coley ; and it will be convenient to break the memoir of their descent at this point before treating of the Thomas Vachell, third of these names, whom his father's Will, given above, has named as his son and heir.

(To be continued.)

¹⁶ P.C.C. Tashe 25.

¹⁷ (Berry's Berks Gen.)



Swallowfield and its Owners.

By Lady Russell.

(Continued from page 185, Vol. II.)

1691. The bearers of the treasonable letters were apprehended soon after starting and committed to the Tower, on January 2nd, 1691. Queen Mary then issued a proclamation for discovering the other conspirators. The Bishop of Ely, Grahame and Penn absconded. The latter only escaped owing to the fact that he was attending the funeral of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, when the warrant was issued. Mr. Elliott was released, Lord Preston and Ashton condemned to death, but Lord Preston was spared to give evidence and his revelations implicated Lord Clarendon who was sent to the Tower and kept there for upwards of 6 months. Evelyn writes that he went to see Lord Clarendon the next day, and he also mentions dining twice with him in the Tower. The Queen was earnestly solicited on behalf of her uncle by his brother, Lord Rochester and by his great friend and relation, Lady Ranelagh,* for some relaxation in the severity of his treatment in the Tower, his health suffering much under the depression of solitary confinement. Lord Rochester also pleaded for Burnet's influence against the attainder of his brother. When Lord Clarendon was liberated he was still a prisoner within the limits of his country house. Evelyn writes on the 11th July: "I went to visit Lord Clarendon in the Tower but he was gone into the country for air by the Queen's permission, under the care of his warder," but before long the warder was removed and Lord Clarendon was informed that while he led a quiet rural life he should not be molested.

1692. In March, 1692, Lord Clarendon brought an action for libel against Mr. Anthony à Wood, the author, the libel being the statement that Lord Clarendon had "altered and caused to be altered in Athennæ Oxonienses many lines, sentences and words relating to the character of Edward late Earl of Clarendon without

* Katharine, Dowager Lady Ranelagh, daughter of Richard, 1st Earl of Cork.

the knowledge or consent of Mr. Wood." The passages which Lord Clarendon was alleged to have altered imputed corruption to his father. The University pronounced the following sentence against Wood, "that he should be banished and deprived of all privileges belonging to a member of the University until he should make a proper recantation, that the book should be burnt; and that he should pay the costs of the suit which amounted to £34. Wood himself mentions in his memoirs, "On Monday, 31st July, about ten of the clock in the morning, Skinner, the apparitor, made a fire of two faggots in the Theatre Yard, and burnt the 2nd volume of Athen. Oxon." Some months later Wood writes "Thomas Wood says the Earl of Clarendon and his party will turn my Lord's fees into a medal, in token of the victory, to be put into the Museum," but in reality we find that Lord Clarendon laid out the money of the fine upon the two statues of King Charles I. and Charles II. "standing in the niches on each side of the rustic-work gate leading into the University Physick Garden."†

1694. On May 22nd, 1694, Pepys writes to Evelyn "My Lord Clarendon asked me the other day with great respect after you, and your work upon ye Medailles, intimating (methought) his having something therein to pleasure you with. If you have any errand to be delivered to him, on that or any other subject, pray let me be your messenger."

Lord Clarendon who was always a most extravagant man, was now in great pecuniary difficulties, and we hear of executions at Cornbury, and sales of pictures and books taking place this summer. It was probably about this time that he sold Cornbury to his brother Lord Rochester. The purchase, however, remained a secret till Lord Clarendon's death. In his Will, Lord Rochester speaks of the purchase he had lately made from his "dear brother the Earl of Clarendon, of the Manor of Witney, as likewise of the house and park of Cornbury, &c., which," he adds "his circumstances indispensably obliged him to part with."

1695. In 1695, Sir William Trumbull, of Easthampstead, consulted Lord Clarendon as to the advisability of his standing for the representation of Reading or the County. The following is Lord Clarendon's answer :—

† The Botanic, or Physic Garden was originally the Cemetery of the Jews, who were once very numerous in Oxford. In 1622 the lease of it was purchased by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby. The Gateway was designed by Imigo Jones and executed by Nicholas Stone.

Cornbury, 7ber 18th, 1695.

S^r. My neighbours of Reading, I mean the Major and his Brethern are soe very sensible of their obligations to you, in the great favour you show'd them in their business this summer at the Councell board ; y^t to expresse their gratitude, they will be ready to use their utmost interest for choosing you one of their Burgessess, if there should be a new Parliament, w^{ch} is soe generally talked of in the Countreys, that many People doe believe it will be soe ; and I thought it fitt to give you this notice (if you please to accept of it) y^t (that) I believe you may be chosen for that Towne, without much difficulty, especially if Mr. John Blagrove will be for you, w^{ch} I doubt not he will be, and if I know your mind, I will engage him :—I doubt not you may be chosen in many places, but perhaps you had rather be in your own Countrey ; and if you please, I have some reason to believe, that you may be chosen one of the K^{nts} of the Shire for Berks ; if you will joyne with S^r. Humphrey Forster, you will have all the Church Interest for you, w^{ch} I take to be the best, and I am sure you would not divide them : I would not write soe confidently, but y^t (that) I have lately had a very good opportunity of knowing the minds of some of the most considerable men, who have the best interest in Berks : I know, S^r., it is not for me to be inquisitive whether there will be a new Parlt^{mt} or not, and lesse fitt for one in my circumstances, to concerne himselfe in Elections, nor shall I for any in England, but when I have soe fair an opportunity of shewing a respect to you, w^{ch} I will always endeavour, I thought it became me to offer you my service ; you may comand me what you please herein,—either for the County of Berks, or Town of Reading. I am with great esteeme, S^r.,

Your most affectionate and most humble Servant,

CLARENDON.

A Lrè (letter) directed to me to be left at the Posthouse at Woodstock will come safe to me.

1695. In October, 1695, Anthony Wood writes "I was with the Earl of Clarendon at Dr. Turner's lodgings, and there I began to rip up all the matter, how unworthily he had dealt with me against all law . . . I told him he had gotten from me more money than I should get again in five or six years, for I earned but 2d. per diem. I told him I am restored from my banishment by virtue of the late Act of Parliament, he said not, but I was excepted. I told him all matter of libels was excepted. He said not, but talked after a rambling way."

1699. On Dec. 7th, 1699, Pepys writes from London to his nephew Jackson as follows, "This comes directed to Rome as the certain place that some time it will find you at . . . There is a little matter mightily desired by Lord Clarendon, who is you know, a great saladist : it is (to use his own phrase) that you would dust your letters to me with Roman Lettice-seed, it being what Mr. Locke used to do for him."

1700. On July 1st, 1700, Lord Clarendon writes to Mr. Pepys as follows : "Sir, yours of the 24th past was doubly welcome, in

bringing me the good news of the improvements of your health, which I am as much concerned in, and wish as well to, as any friend you have. You had not been thus long without my letters, but I thought they might be troublesome, not being able to fill them with anything diverting. Now my law affairs are a little over for the present, I intend very speedily to make you a visit. I am extremely obliged to your nephew for remembering so small an affair as the lettuce seeds, of which my wife is very proud. As to your enquiry concerning the second sight, and of what happened to me in reference to my first wife upon that occasion, I will tell the story to yourself when I see you, and in the meantime to Dr. Smith,[†] and if either of you think it worth notice, I will put it into writing as exactly as I can."

Pepys evidently did think the story of second sight worth notice, as we find Lord Clarendon writing the following to him in May, 1701: "Sir, I cannot give you a greater instance of my willingness to gratify your curiosity in anything within my knowledge, than the sending you this foolish letter. The story I told you the other day relating to what they call in Scotland the second sight, is of soe old a date, and soe many of the circumstances out of my memory, that I must begin as old women doe their tales to children, 'Once upon a time.' The matter was thus:—One day, I know by some remarkable circumstances it was towards the middle of February, 1661-2, the old Earl of Newborough came to dine with my father at Worcester House, and another Scotch gentleman with him, whose name I cannot call to mind. After dinner, as we were standing and talking together in the room, says my Lord Newborough to the other Scotch gentleman (who was looking very stedfastly upon my wife), 'What is the matter, that thou hast had thine eyes fixed upon my Lady Cornbury ever since she came into the room? Is she not a fine woman? Why dost thou not speak?' 'She's a handsome lady, indeed,' said the gentleman, 'but I see her in blood.' Whereupon my Lord Newborough laughed at him; and all the company going out of the room, we parted: and I believe none of us thought more of the matter; I am sure I did not. My wife was at that time perfectly well in health, and looked as well as ever she did in her life. In the beginning of the next month she fell ill of the small pox: she was always very apprehensive of that disease, and used to say, if she ever had it she should dye of it.

[†] Dr. Thomas Smith, a learned writer and divine, died 1710.

Upon the ninth day after the small pox appeared, in the morning she bled at the nose, which quickly stop't ; but in the afternoon the blood burst out again with great violence at her nose and mouth, and about eleven of the clock that night she dyed, almost weltering in her blood. This is the best account I can now give of this matter, which, tho' I regarded not at the time the words were spoken, yet upon reflection afterwards, I could not but think it odd, if not wonderful, that a man only looking upon a woman, whom he had never seen before, should give such a prognostick. The great grief I was then in, and going quickly after out of towne, prevented my being so inquisitive as I should have been after the person of this Scotch gentleman, and into other things Sir your most affectionate and humble Servant, CLARENDON."

Ten months before Lord Clarendon wrote this letter, he lost his second wife. Flower, Lady Clarendon died on the 17th July, 1700, aged 59. She was buried in the crypt under the Russell transept in Swallowfield Church, on July 22nd, as we find in the Register where there is also an entry showing that the fine had to be paid as the penalty for not having buried her in woollen.*

There is no monument to Lady Clarendon's memory visible in the Church, but the following inscription is over her remains in the vault : "Depositum Prænobilis Dominæ Floræ Comitissæ de Clarendon uxoris Henrici Comitis de Clarendon Filii natu maximi Edwardi Comitis Clarendonii non ite pridem summi angliaë Cancellarii quæ obiit 17 die Julii an. dom. 1700 ætatis 59."

With Lady Clarendon's death terminated the line of the Back-houses, owners of Swallowfield, who had possessed it for 118 years.

1701. In December, 1701, we find Lord Clarendon living in Jermyn Street, and Evelyn writing from Dover Street to Pepys says "I have hardly seen any of our neighbours here save C. Hatton, Lord Clarendon and Sir R. Dutton."

1702. In August, 1702, Pepys writes from Clapham to Lord Clarendon the following letter :

"My Noble Lord,—I am still forced, much against my will, to make use of my man's legs on all errands, and particularly on this to your Lordship, to know where you are this uneasy season, and inquire after your health. My Lord, I am

* An Act was passed in the reign of Charles I. that no one under a penalty of £5 should be buried in any shift, shirt or shroud made of flax, hemp, silk or any other material but sheep's wool, and the Keeper of the Parish Register had to record the affidavit of a kinsman of the dead that the body was buried in a woollen fabric or the fine had to be paid.

but this morning come from the third reading of your noble Father, my Lord Chancellor Clarendon's History, with the same appetite, I assure you, to a fourth, that ever I had to the first; it being most plain that that great story neither had, nor could ever have been told as it ought to be, but by the hand and spirit that has now done it, or I hope soon will; and that your Lordship, and my honoured Lord your brother, will not suffer the press to slacken in the dispatch of the remainder and therewith in the eternizing the honour of your name and family, the delivering your country from the otherwise endless consequences of that its depraved loyalty, which nothing but this can cure; and your putting together such a lecture of government for an English Prince, as you may yet live to be thanked, and to thank God, for.

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

S. P."

On the accession of Queen Anne on March 8th, 1702, Lord Clarendon was one of the crowd of friends or relations that attended at St. James's Palace that same Sunday morning. He asked the Lord-in-Waiting for "Admittance to his niece." The Queen sent him word that "if he would go and qualify himself to enter her presence she would be very glad to see him," meaning that if he chose to take the oath of allegiance to her as his legitimate sovereign, she was willing to admit him. "No," he replied, "I come to talk to my niece, I shall take no other oath than I have taken already." The Queen refused to see him unless he took the oath, and observes Roger Coke, "that wretched man remained non-juror to the day of his death."

1703. This year Lord Clarendon was one of the supporters at the funeral of Samuel Pepys which took place at Crutched Friars Church. He received one of the mourning rings given on this occasion. We find they were supplied by Sir R. Hoare, the goldsmith, and were respectively of the value of 20s., 15s., 10s.

1704. In December, 1704, Lord Clarendon presented Evelyn with the three volumes of his father's History of the Rebellion.

1706. In February, 1706, he lost this old and valued friend, for Evelyn died on the 9th of the month in his 86th year, and in August of the same year Lord Clarendon's daughter-in-law Katherine, Lady Cornbury, died at New York.

1707. In 1707, Governor Pitt, who, a few years later, became the owner of Swallowfield, commissioned his son, Robert, to buy him estates in several counties and the latter recommended Clarendon Park and the Manor of Christchurch as "the most desirable property now for sale," and writes to his father who was still in India as follows: "The income from both is about £1,750, and they may be purchased for £34,000. The property is mortgaged

to the estimated value for 3 years to Lady Bathurst, and will be sold unless redeemed by Lord Clarendon, and whoever gives him £1,000 more may have it. The proprietor controls the elections for the borough of Christchurch." Thomas Pitt did not however buy Clarendon and Peter Bathurst, brother of the first Earl Bathurst became its possessor. It belongs now to his descendant Sir Frederick Harvey Bathurst, Bart.

(To be continued.)





The Antiquities of Wallingford.

By John Edward Field, M.A., Vicar of Benson.

I.—PLAN OF THE TOWN.



WHATEVER may be the true account of the origin of Wallingford, its name proves that it had become a well-established passage of the river at the time of the Saxon conquest. It was known as the Ford of the Wallingas, or sons of the Welsh, that is, of the Britons; and the Roman relics that have been discovered here, including an unusually large number of coins, show that it was occupied in Roman times. The primitive plan, also, of a Roman town remains almost unchanged. Its rectangular enclosure has three sides fortified with embankments, all remaining more or less complete, while on the east the River Thames protects its fourth side. A brook having its wells at Brightwell and Sotwell was diverted at right angles northward and southward under the west front of the earthworks, and then carried again at right angles round their north-western and south-western corners, so as to form a moat beneath the three sides of the enclosure. In order to supply an additional stream of water a cut is made from the next brook, now called Bradford's Brook, which flows from Hagbourne and Moreton, a short distance further on the south-west, and has its outflow a quarter-of-a-mile below the other, dividing the borough from Winterbrook in the parish of Cholsey. The name of Winterbrook seems to suggest that this watercourse only flowed with a full stream in winter, the whole of its waters being diverted in summer to supply the moat of the town. The sluice by which the two brooks are connected is still under the control of the authorities of the town, and the southern half of the town moat still forms the outflow of the water. For the northern half of the moat the water was formerly supplied by a sluice at the point of divergence beneath the Kine Croft banks; but several parts of it have now been filled in. It survives in the form of a stagnant ditch along the north-western angle of the town, and

again in the form of a well-marked trench across the castle grounds, which now enclose it within their extension northward. Finally, the channel which formed its outflow across the meadow to the river is preserved as an approach to a boathouse at the corner of the castle grounds.

The main thoroughfare of the town from east to west, the present High Street, ascended from the middle-point of the river-side, having on the left hand the swampy ground through which the original course of the brook evidently flowed; for the character of this ground was well revealed by the recent drainage operations.

From north to south the town appears to have been traversed by a broad open space, which is now represented by the Market Place, the Upper Green (now called St. Leonard's Square), and the Lower Green—this last outside the enclosing boundary. Along this space the houses and buildings have been erected, not merely upon each side, as in the High Street, but also upon the middle, leaving a narrow thoroughfare on each side, except in the northern portion, where Castle Street is now the only thoroughfare. St. Martin's Street, the continuation of Castle Street, was the only carriage-way into the Market Place from the north until recent times, the parallel line of St. Mary's Street (the old Fish Street) having been only a footway. On the other hand, south of the Market Place the line of St. Mary's Street, the more eastern of the parallel thoroughfares, has superseded the other, which is blocked entirely on the south of St. Leonard's Square. But the Lovers' Lane in front of St. John's, though now superseded by the road in front of the Alms' House, was formerly the principal approach to the town from the south;* and they are described alike as "the lanes going to Winterbrook" in the statement of quit-rents due to the Borough in 1584†; for both probably continued to be mere lanes until the high road from Reading to Streatley was carried on into Wallingford in the closing years of the last century. Some old masonry, which may possibly have been part of the abutment of a former bridge, appears on the edge of the Mill Brook, a few yards above the present bridge. All this goes to show that the main thoroughfare from north to south was the line of Castle Street, St. Martin's Street, and Lovers' Lane; while the line of St. Mary's Street was a minor thoroughfare parallel

* My authority for this was the late Mr. W. R. Davies, who quoted a statement of his father to the effect that when he first knew Wallingford this lane was the approach from Reading.

† Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 427.

to it, and doubtless extending northward also along the western verge of the castle moat ; both these thoroughfares being originally the outer edges of a single broad line of open ground, of which the middle has been built over or otherwise occupied. Bearing this in mind, we shall be the better able to understand the manner in which the town has grown.

By the two principal thoroughfares which have been thus described the enclosure is divided into four nearly equal parts. To complete the ordinary plan of a Roman town we have the line of Wood Street and the George Inn yard on the one side, and the line of Goldsmiths' Lane on the other side, parallel with the main street from south to north ; while we have also some traces which seem to represent the other cross-ways parallel with the High Street, on the one side in Hart Street (formerly extending along the south side of St. Mary's Churchyard) and St. Mary's Lane, leading to the Kine Croft, and on the other side in the western entrance to the Castle or in the lane which crosses the Castle grounds just beyond that point. In addition to these there was necessarily a thoroughfare making the complete circuit within the enclosing defences, the most important part of this being the track-way above the river-bank, which is now represented by Thames Street and its continuation southward and for a few yards northward. But in the northern half of the town the primitive plan which is preserved elsewhere was absorbed by the two great Institutions which followed the coming of the Normans, the Castle and its precincts on the one side and the Priory of the Holy Trinity on the other.

II.—THE CASTLE.

The north-eastern quarter of the town-enclosure was occupied by the great castle of Robert D'Oilgi, which he built in obedience to the King's bidding immediately after the Norman Conquest, and completed in 1071. There had previously been a Saxon fortress, though probably of small dimensions, but of sufficient importance to possess a mint as early as the tenth century, and coins of Athelstan and the succeeding Kings were struck here down to the reign of Henry III. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was occupied by a body of huscarles, or military retainers of the King, and was held at the time of the Conquest by Wigod, a Saxon Thane, whose daughter D'Oilgi married ; but eight *hagae*, or

tenements, were appropriated, and their houses destroyed, for its extension. The Saxon castle in its turn may very probably have succeeded a fortified post of the Romans, some portions of which may have survived the Saxon invasion of the district in the sixth century, and the burning of the town by the Danes in 1006 ; for the old antiquaries, Gough and Whitaker, speak confidently of part of the outworks of their day being evidently Roman, more particularly a portion of wall on the right of the entrance from the High Street* ; which seems to indicate that the Norman castle was practically a new building erected to the north of its predecessor. The older fortress, again, may have had its origin in a primitive fortification raised by the earliest settlers to guard the ford. If this be the case, it is possible that the great mound of the keep is an enlargement of the primitive earthwork, though doubtless in its present vast size it was the achievement of D'Oilgi. It is now stripped of every fragment of masonry except in the massive foundations built to protect its base from the water of the moat, which was carried round the larger part of its circle. But the deep well still exists beneath the trees on its northern bank ; and on the south there is a subterranean passage, which may perhaps be a sewer, measuring four feet in height by two in width, and thought to be of Roman workmanship.

Of the actual walls of the Norman castle only two fragments remain. One is a small portion of wall on the north side. The other is an ivy-covered ruin with the opening of a large window, overlooking the meadow beside the river, and known as the Queen's Tower, forming the central part of the east wall. An urn of the Roman period or earlier, filled with charcoal and small bones, and encased in a recess of thin red tiles, was found at this spot in 1859.†

From the river-bank before the Queen's Tower it is easy to distinguish the line of the eastern front, with the sites of its projecting bastions and the outlet of the moat at either end. A ditch, which must have been originally the western most of the broken channels of the river, represents the eastern moat of the castle. The meadow between this ditch and the river is known as the Queen's Arbour ; and a hollow which crosses this meadow diagonally is a relic of the stream which worked the castle mills. Traces of the

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, I., 150.

† Hedges' History of Wallingford, I., 149.

lock which kept back the water for this stream have been quite lately visible, and in 1891 an ancient key was taken from the river-bed which may have belonged to a door giving access to this lock.

Before the fragment of the north wall a triple line of moat may still be distinctly traced. The innermost line is the moat of the castle itself; the intermediate one is that of the precincts; and the outermost is the town moat already described. On the south of the castle the inner moat passes immediately outside the great mound; while a portion of the second is well preserved at the back of the gardens of some of the houses in the High Street; and another portion on the west, parallel with Castle Street, is in the grounds of Mr. Hedges. Upon the intermediate space between the two moats, we have, on the south, the ruins of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, which Milo Crispin is said to have founded*; and on the west, near the northern end, a spot is pointed out as the site of the famous dungeon called Cloere Brien, or Brian's Close, where heavy rings fastened to some masonry are known to have existed during the present century, though it seems uncertain whether these were anything more formidable than relics of a blacksmith's workshop which had occupied the site. If this is correctly identified with Brian's Close, and if the tradition of the foundation of the Church is true, it is interesting to note that after D'Oilgi had built the castle itself, his two successors, who in turn married his daughter and heiress, carried on the work within the precincts; first Crispin making provision for the performance of divine worship on a scale of grandeur corresponding with his abode, and then Brian Fitzcount building the additional dungeon which was required for the prisoners in the civil war, when he defended the castle for the Empress Maud against King Stephen. Midway between Crispin's Church and the supposed site of Fitzcount's dungeon stands the modern dwelling-house, at the south-west angle of the precincts with the slope of the second moat included in an ornamental lawn in front of it.

This second moat appears to have been supplied with water from the outer moat of the town on the west side by means of a ditch cut across the croft of the priory; for in the recent excavations for drainage along Castle Street the section of an ancient ditch was shown a little beyond the western gate of the castle and close to the entrance of the public lane which traverses the castle grounds.

* Lyson's Berkshire.

Several pieces of stone were thrown out, among the bones and blackened soil, which may well have been the fragments of a bridge carrying the line of Castle Street over the ditch.

It remains to add that after playing a prominent, though perhaps subordinate, part both in the Barons' Wars and in the Wars of the Roses, the Castle came forward again, in the struggle between King Charles and the Parliament, into the foremost place which it had occupied in the civil wars of Stephen's reign. It held out for the King after every other fortress in central England had yielded. The Keep, however, and the adjoining gate-house had previously been dismantled, together with the Church of St. Nicholas, in the time of Edward VI., and in the reigns of his sisters large quantities of the materials were carried off for works that were in progress at Windsor. After the close of the Civil War an order was issued for the demolition of the remaining buildings, and by the time of the Restoration of Charles II. the Castle was gone.

There is no doubt that the present entrances to the castle represent those of ancient times ; the one in Castle Street at about the centre of the western side of the grounds, the other at the foot of High Street, near the bridge. At the latter point one of the last relics of the old buildings appears to have survived till the early part of the present century, for old prints of that date show a lofty embattled gateway standing here. A fragment which is said to have belonged to this gateway may still be seen across the street, built into the eastern gable of the house at the entrance of Thames Street. It is an heraldic figure in stone, apparently the lion rampant of Richard, Earl of Cornwall,* but does not seem to be of so great antiquity as the thirteenth century.

Half-a-century after the demolition of the Castle the grounds were leased by the Crown to Thomas Renda, M.P. for the Borough, and in 1817 they passed into private possession. The house was taken down and rebuilt on a larger scale by the father of Mr. Hedges, the present occupant, whose labours in the field of Wallingford History mark him as a fitting possessor of what was once the Castle, and a worthy custodian of its ancient memories.

* Hedges, II., 37.

(To be continued.)



Early Charters and Documents relating to the Church and Manor of Bisham, Berks.

By Mr. Nathaniel Hone.

[I]COMPARATIVELY few particulars of the early foundation of a Preceptory of the Knights Templars at Bisham have come down to us. Dugdale in the *Monasticon* prints, in an abridged form, the Charter of King Stephen confirming the grant of the Manor, and Bishop Tanner in his *Notitia* dismisses the subject with the cursory notice, "Robert de Ferrieres temp. Stephen gave the Manor of Bustleham to the Templars, who, therefore, made here a preceptory for the Knights of that Order." It is therefore all the more interesting to meet with a fine folio MS. in the Cottonian Library (Nero C. IX.) which gives the Charter of Stephen, and other documents illustrating the connection of the Templars with the Church and Manor, which as far as the present writer is aware (with the exception of Charter above mentioned), have not hitherto appeared in print. It appears to be a Register of the Charters and Muniments of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, among which are many copies of earlier deeds relating to the possessions of the Knights Templars, to the greater part of whose property, at the Suppression of the Order the Knights of St. John succeeded. The following are translations of these documents :—

CHARTER OF KING STEPHEN.

Stephen, by the grace of God, King of England to the Archbishops, and Bishops, Abbots, Justiciaries, Earls, Barons, Sheriffs, and Ministers, and to all his faithful people French and English, greeting. Know ye that I have given, granted, and confirmed, that grant which Earl Robert de Ferrars made to God and Blessed Mary,

and to the poor brethren of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem, of the Manor of Bistelesham in perpetual alms. Wherefore I will and command that the brethren of the Temple aforesaid may hold and for ever possess the Manor aforesaid, free from all secular exactions, well and in peace, freely and quietly, and honourably, in eleemosinary right, in church, in wood, in plain, in meadows and pastures, in lands and mills, in ways and paths, and in all things and places, with all liberties and free customs, to the said Manor appertaining, as the aforesaid Earl Robert gave, granted, and by his charter confirmed to them. The witnesses of this grant and confirmation are Walter, Bishop of Chichester, Richard de Lucy, Roger, Earl of Clare, Richard "de Camull," William de Ferrars, and Baldrick "de Sigillo." At Woodstock.

This is followed by a Confirmation of the same grant by Henry II.

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries, Sheriffs, Ministers, and all his faithful people, French and English of all England, greeting. Know ye that I have given and, by this my present charter, have confirmed to Brother Osto and other Knights of the Temple, the Manor of Bustelesham and XL. acres of assart* land, and the mills and fisheries of the said Manor in free and perpetual alms. Wherefore I will and firmly command that the said Brother Osto and other Knights of the Temple may have and hold the said Manor and things aforesaid, with all their appurtenances, well and in peace, freely and honorably, wholly and fully, in wood and in plain, in meadows and pastures, in lands and mills, in fisheries and vineries, in ways and paths, and in all other places, with all their liberties and free customs. And know ye that he, the aforesaid Osto, and the other Knights Templars and all their affairs are in my custody and protection, R., Archbishop of York, R. Lincoln, Hugh Durham, Bishops, Richard de Lucy, R. de St. Valery, being witnesses. At Woodstock.

The next document headed "*Compositio vicariæ ibiden*" is evidently a transcript from the Episcopal Registers at Salisbury.

To all to whom it may concern who shall see these present letters, Roger, by divine permission, Bishop of Salisbury, Health eternal in the Lord. Be it known to all of you by these presents that as

* Forest Land brought into cultivation.

well in our visitation of the Archdeaconry of Berks, as at other times, we have been credibly informed that the Master and Brethren of the sometime military Order of the Temple holding the Church of Bustelesham in our diocese to their proper use, were accustomed to pay annually to the perpetual Vicar of the said Church one annual pension of five marks, and one bushel of corn, as to the said Vicar of the same Church in the name of his vicarage was due from ancient times ; and that after the suppression of the said Order, the Wardens of the said Church and the issues therefrom, paid the aforesaid pension to the said Vicar till the feast of St. Michael last past. In testimony whereof we have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at Sonnyng XVII., Kal. July, Anno Dom. One thousand CCC and twenty-one, and in the sixth year of our Consecration.

This is followed by another deed "De eadem Compositione" of similar import of Robert, Bishop of Salisbury, who, "having inspected the Register of Roger, of good memory, sometime Bishop of Salisbury, our predecessor," confirms the above. Dated also at Sonning, 1st Sept., 1370.

CHARTER OF THE MASTER OF THE TEMPLE OF HALF A HIDE IN BUSTELESHAM.

To all the faithful of Christ, present and to come, Brother Aumeric de St. Maur, of the Military Order of the Temple in England, the humble minister, greeting. Know ye that We, with the common counsel and assent of our Chapter, have granted and by this our Charter have confirmed, to Henry Fitz William, of Bustelesham, and his heirs half a hide of land, with the appurtenances, in the vill of Bustelesham, which William, his father, held in the same vill. To have and to hold to him and his heirs, freely and quietly, with all liberties to the same land appertaining. Paying therefrom annually to the house of the Temple twelve shillings for all services and exactions at two terms, to wit, at the feast of St. Michael six shillings and on the Annunciation of Blessed Mary six shillings. We have granted also to the said Henry and his heirs that they and their men, tenants of their's, may have their hogs in our wood which is called Suthyde free of pannage. These being witnesses : Brother Thomas, chaplain, Brother Geoffrey de Waleco, Brother Roger Glem, Brother Herbert, Brother Auberic, Brother Vincent, Brother William de Matunvill, Brother William de Berneyd, the Preceptory of London and all the Chapter, Sir

Hugh Fitz Richard, Bartholomew, his son, and William Tholy, of Bistlehem, Richard, son of Godfrey, Ralph, of Hambleden, and many others.

Other deeds follow, but, as not bearing on the connection of the Templars with Bisham, they may be reserved for a future notice. This section of the MS. closes with an extract from an Assize Roll of 12, Edward I.

Pleas "de Juratis et Assisis" and of "Quo Waranto," taken before Solomon de Rochester, Richard de Boillund, and Geoffrey de Pycheford, Justices Itinerant of the Lord King at Wyndsor, in the County of Berks, within the Octave of St. Michael, in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry.

The Hundred of Cookham comes by xii Jurors. The Jurors present that one Hemyng de Biggefirth was a tenant of the lord King John, grandfather of the lord King that now is, of ancient demesne of the Crown, and made suit and custom to the aforesaid King. And a certain Elias de Bremble, then Bailiff of Cookham, alienated the aforesaid tenement suit and customs into the hands of the Templars of Bustlehem, who hold the same to this day. And the Master of the Military Order of the Temple now comes by his Attorney and says that he finds that his church was seized of the said tenement, and prays judgment if he may, without writ, answer thereupon. And the Jurors testify to the same. Therefore it was told W. de Gyselham that the lord King may have a writ, &c.

William de Ffrannceys and Hugh de Hillebrok, Jurors, do not come to the Inquisition. Therefore they are in americiament. The said Jurors present that Robert de Sottesbrok held the Manor of Sottesbrok in chief of the lord King by the service of one Knight's fee. And the said Robert sold therefrom to the Prior of Hurley one virgate of land, worth per ann. half a mark. And likewise he sold therefrom to the Master of the Military Order of the Temple in England, of Bustlehem, one virgate of land, worth per ann. half a mark, by which the lord King lost the custody of marriage and other things which by chance might accrue therefrom to the lord King. And the Master of the Military Order of the Temple at Bustlehem does not come. Therefore the aforesaid land which he holds is taken into the hands of the lord King until, &c.



“Notes and Queries”

RELATING TO BERKSHIRE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications are invited upon all subjects of Antiquarian or Architectural interest relating to the County. All Literary Communications should be sent of the EDITOR, Barkham Rectory, near Wokingham, written on one side only of the Paper.

It is requested that all MSS. intended for printing should be written on foolscap paper, in an orderly manner, with REPLIES, QUERIES, and NOTES on SEPARATE SHEETS, and the name or initials of the writer appended to each communication.

Notes.

TERRIER AND INVENTORY OF CHURCH POSSESSIONS IN THE PARISH OF WELFORD.—The Lord Bishop of Oxford ordered at his Visitation that a Terrier should be made of the Church possessions in each parish of his diocese, and doubtless his commands have been obeyed, and some list of Church property deposited in every parish chest. But few parishes possess a printed Terrier, and it has not been our privilege to see one so perfect and complete as that of the parish of Welford. This is the work of Mrs. Stephen Batson, wife of the Rector of Welford, who has for some years been collecting materials for a history of the parish, to which we shall look forward with much interest. The present work is an extremely valuable and exhaustive record, containing a brief history of the parish and its Church, and a full inventory of the furniture and ornaments, monuments, registers, library and schools. If our space permitted we should have wished to record in our pages some extracts from Mrs. Batson's work. We commend it as a model for all future compilers of Terriers to strive after, if they cannot attain unto. Mrs. Batson is fortunate in having so interesting and ancient a parish to write about, and Welford is fortunate in having so able an historian.

DISCOVERY AT COOKHAM.—It may be of interest to record in the next issue of your Quarterly Journal the discovery in August last, at the Cookham Lock, of what seems to be the remains of an early pile-building. In the course of constructing a boat-slide alongside the lock, it was necessary to get a concrete foundation at each end, and on excavating a hole some 12 feet square and 6 feet deep at the lower end, in the peat mud over the gravel there were found a horse's skull and some bones, together with two fragments of pottery, tolerably well baked, glazed back, and hand-made by design and character, similar, I am in-

formed by Dr. Stevens, of Reading, to whom I sent them, to some of the crocks found at Silchester, which he describes as Romano-British. In the gravel were about a dozen oaken piles, some three feet in length, standing perpendicularly, much charred, and cut or scraped to a point, as a badly-cut lead pencil. Some of these I have kept. The Thames, as you are doubtless aware, is divided here into three branches and an artificial cutting for the lock, which unite again under the Cliefden Woods. On the islands thus formed are traces of former streams, and old maps of about the 16th century show streams that no longer exist; no doubt in earlier times when the village was at Coxburgh, near the present railway station (as pointed out by Mr. Darby in one of your recent numbers), the alluvial flat here was a swampy morass and a very likely place for pile-building, and both Dr. Stevens and Mr. Read, of the British Museum, agree in supposing that this must have been one of them. I have been waiting for the excavation of the upper end of the slide before sending you this report, hoping there might be further discoveries, but there were none.

R. E. GOOLDEN.

Queries.

A COUNTY HISTORY OF BERKS.—In the introductory notes to the January issue of the *Journal* a hope is expressed that the information collected in its columns may be of use “when a complete history of the County of Berks is contemplated.” I venture to ask whether the time has not arrived when such a history might be undertaken? Among the goodly tomes of County Histories which adorn the shelves of our public and private libraries, monuments of the patient research of our forefathers, that of the Royal County is, unfortunately, conspicuous by its absence. It is well-known that MS. compilations exist in the national collection and elsewhere, which would form a good basis for such a work, and I have reason to believe that many have been working for some years, as a labour of love, at different portions of the county. If the burden (pecuniary and otherwise) of publishing a history, worthy of the name, is too heavy for the shoulders of one individual, could not a syndicate be formed as, I believe, has been done in other quarters, to raise the necessary funds and organise and distribute the work? I throw this out as a suggestion, and should be glad to hear from anyone interested in the subject.

NATHANIEL HONE.

Charlecote, Raynes Park, S.W.

Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.



Founded 1840. Re-constituted 1871.

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN.



ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

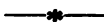


Reading :

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY MESSRS. RIVERS AND SLAUGHTER,
BLAGRAVE STREET.

1893.

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Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1892.



IN pursuance with the usual custom, your Committee beg to present the Members of the Berks Archæological Society with a Report of our transactions for the past year.

(I.) *With respect to the General Occurrences of this period:—*

The year 1892 has been marked by the foundation of the University Extension College in Reading, a notable event in the History of our Town and County. This scheme promises a hopeful and auspicious future, not only for the diffusion of higher education among the large and intelligent class of young students to whom the advantages of University teaching have hitherto been inaccessible, but also for the encouragement of accurate historical research, which forms the special object of our own Society.

It is also a matter of congratulation that the Committee of the Reading Free Library have at last adopted a measure which has long been advocated by us, viz. : in the establishment of a separate Reading Room for Students, thus enabling them to avail themselves of the valuable works in the Reference Department without disturbance or interruption. This privilege will be a real boon to students, and we believe will be increasingly appreciated.

During the past 12 months we have to notice the publication of three works of considerable importance in elucidating the History of Reading, and in the compilation of which two officers of our Society have taken part, (1) The Parish Registers of St. Mary's, dating from 1538, have been carefully transcribed and published by the Rev. G. P. Crawford ; (2) The Churchwardens' Accounts of the same ancient Parish, teeming with events of National as well as local interest, have been edited by F. N. A. Garry, Esq., and are

now in the press ; while (3) the first volume of the Corporation Diary, extending from the 10th year of Henry VI. to the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, has been printed under the editorship of the Rev. J. M. Guilding. The second volume is now completed, and will be issued to the public at the end of the present month. A valuable contribution to the History of the County has also been published in the description of Ufton Court by Miss Sharp.

In addition to these marks of progress, we must also record our satisfaction with the continuance of the excavations made by the Society of Antiquaries in the ruins of Silchester, an inexhaustible mine of antiquarian wealth, which has enriched our local Museum with an almost unique collection of specimens illustrating the Romano-British period.

(II.) *With regard to the practical and immediate work undertaken by the Society during the last year :—*

It must be remembered that the work of our Society embraces three distinct aims, which may be thus classified : (1) Experimental acquaintance with historic buildings and sites, by personal inspection ; (2) contributory help towards the restoration of public buildings of national interest, and for the encouragement of architectural and historical study ; and (3) an educative function, by the publication of articles in the *Quarterly Journal* giving the results of original investigation and enquiry. Let us see how far we have succeeded in carrying out these threefold objects in 1892, though it can hardly be expected that the results of one year will be commensurate in all respects to those of preceding years, which may have been conducted under more favourable conditions.

MEETINGS AND EXCURSIONS.

Three important Excursions were made by the Society during the past twelve-months. One to Sonning on June 1st, when a Paper was read on "The ancient Bishops of Sarum" by Rev. J. M. Guilding, F.S.A., and the Society was most hospitably entertained at Holme Park by Rev. H. Golding-Palmer. The second Excursion was made to Newbury and Donnington Castle on July 28th, when a description was given of the Church erected by the famous clothier, John Winchcomb (Jack of Newbury), and a Paper read by the

Hon. Secretary, Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., on the Siege of Donnington Castle in 1643. The third Meeting was held at Wokingham on October 27th, when a Paper was read by Rev. C. W. Penny on the preservation of Registers and other valuable documents of a public character, followed by an interesting discussion, in which the opinion was strongly expressed that the custody of all Registers and official documents prior to the present century, should be entrusted to a County Registry, as preferable either to the present Parochial system, or to their removal to a metropolitan centre, as the Record Office, London. The Society, however, did not think the time ripe for such a course, and decided not to commit itself to a definite resolution on the subject.

CUSTODY OF ABBEY GATEWAY.—CONDITIONS REQUIRED BY CORPORATION.

In accordance with the terms on which the use of the Abbey Gateway was granted to the Society as its head-quarters by the Corporation of Reading, every facility has been allowed to townspeople and others for the inspection of that beautiful relic of 13th century architecture. The Gateway is also used for the weekly Meetings of the Students' Association in connection with the University Extension College, and for similar purposes, so that every effort is made to fulfil the conditions of public utility required by the Corporation. One of the special functions imposed on us as custodians of the Abbey Gateway, is that the Society shall depute one of its officers, if desired, to conduct strangers and visitors over the Abbey Ruins. Three parties of visitors from a distance (including the Warwick Field Club) were received by us in 1892, and personally conducted over the Ruins; while several smaller parties from our own neighbourhood have also claimed the services of the Society at various times. The total number of Visitors during the past year is estimated at 250 and upwards.

PRIZES AND DONATIONS. LIBRARY.

Prizes have been awarded by the Society to various Public Schools and Institutions for encouraging the study of History, and for proficiency in Architectural Drawing. This has always been considered an important feature in the work of our Society; and

we are of opinion that the Prizes now awarded for Architectural Drawing are inadequate, and should be increased in value. In consequence of the low state of our funds, it has not been found possible to make any Donation for the restoration of any ancient building in our County during the past year ; nor to make any addition to our Reference Library.

“ QUARTERLY JOURNAL.”

The Quarterly Journal has slightly increased in circulation, but we regret to say that its sale is still insufficient to cover the cost of publication. We beg to express our emphatic hope that every Member of the Society will also become a subscriber to the official record of its proceedings.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF BERKS.

The Archæological Survey of the County, undertaken by Miss Thoyts, has been commenced, but will require a larger number of assistants to co-operate in the completion of the work.

(III.) *Financial Condition.*

The financial position of the Society has improved, but it has not yet recovered the outlay of removing its Offices and Library to its present head-quarters at the Abbey Gate. It is hoped that the balance due to the Treasurer may be materially diminished, if not entirely discharged, during the current year. The Balance Sheet for 1892 has been audited by Mr. J. Okey Taylor, and will be duly printed in the Society's Report. The Balance Sheet for the *Quarterly Journal* appears in a separate account.

The number of Members practically remains the same as last year, but two new Life Members have been added to our List, viz., Lord Wantage, the Lord Lieutenant of Berks, and C. V. Crews, Esq., F.S.A.

(IV.) *General Remarks.*

PROGRAMME FOR 1893.

An attractive programme of Excursions has been marked out for 1893, and it is contemplated to visit the following places, viz. :
(1) Guildford and Godalming ; (2) St. Bartholomew's Priory

Church, London, a monastic foundation nearly co-eval with Reading Abbey, together with the Tower of London; and (3) The Royal Palace of Windsor, which gives to Berkshire the proud distinction of the Royal County.

OBITUARY.

In conclusion, we would desire to pay a tribute of unfeigned respect to the memory of those Members of the Society, whose loss we have to deplore. Our Obituary for the past year includes the names of one Life Member, W. I. Palmer, Esq., J.P., who, although not actively engaged in archæological pursuits, yet as a typical English gentleman, took a sympathetic interest in the historical monuments and great traditions of the County in which he resided; also of two Subscribing Members, Mr. W. R. Davies, of Wallingford, an eminent numismatist, and Mr. W. G. Rivers, editor of the *Reading Observer*, whose literary abilities were of a high order, and whose early death will be mourned by a large circle of friends outside, as well as by the Society of which he was a constant and loyal supporter.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

P. H. DITCHFIELD, *Hon. Secretary.*

J. M. GUILDING, *Treasurer.*

BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

BALANCE SHEET, 1892.

1892.	Dr.	1892.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions	By Balance due to Treasurer ...	...	18	14	0
" Rent received from Students' Association	" Rates, Fuel, Light and Caretaker ...	...	15	11	11
" Balance due to Treasurer	" Printing and Stationery ...	...	21	5	0
		" Library Expenses ...	...	11	1	3
		" Prizes awarded ...	...	2	12	6
		" Donation to Society of Antiquaries for Silchester Excavations ...	...	1	1	0
		" Loss on Excursions ...	...	1	2	11
		" Postages and Sundries ...	...	4	2	2
		" Assistant Secretary's Salary ...	...	6	0	0
				£81	10	9

Audited and found correct, J. OKEY TAYLOR,
April 11th, 1893.



The Quarterly Journal

OF THE

Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.



The Annual Congress of Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House, London, on Monday, July 10th, at 2 p.m., Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., in the chair. The subjects of discussion were the continuation of the Archæological Survey of England, the Restoration and Preservation of Ancient Buildings, a Photographic Record of Archæological Objects, a list of Sepulchral Effigies and Monuments, and other interesting matters of Antiquarian research.

* *
*


The first Summer Excursion of the Berks Society was held on June 27th, when a large party visited Guildford and its neighbourhood. The Antiquities of this ancient town were well described by Mr. D. M. Stevens, Mr. P. Palmer, Mr. Honeybourne, and other gentlemen. Abbot's Hospital, the Churches, the Castle, the Town Hall, Grammar School, &c., were visited, and after tea the party drove to Tything Farm, the Church of S. Martha, the Silent Pool, &c. The thanks of the Society were accorded to the gentlemen who so ably described the various points of interest, to the Mayor and Corporation for exhibiting their Plate, and to Mr. G. Williamson, who, by his extensive knowledge of the locality, contributed greatly to the success of the expedition.



Vachell, of Coley, Reading.

*By Rev. G. P. Crawford, Curate of St. Mary's,
Reading.*

(Continued from Vol. III., page 10.)

T was in the last days of the reign of Henry VIII., on the 5th September, 1546, and on the eve of the many changes in the order of the Church which the reign of Edward VI. was to inaugurate, that Thomas Vachell, the third of these names, mentioned in the previous portion of our memoir, was married in St. Mary's Church, Reading, the Parish Church of the Vachell family, to Catherine Reade; and a few years later, in 1553, he succeeded to the Coley estate by the terms of his father's will previously quoted. His wife belonged to a family which exists to the present day in its ancient holding, easily traceable in direct descent to the stock of which she came, and which is noticeable at many points of its history. In place of residence it has continued stationary, and at the present time Mr. Herbert Vincent Reade is the owner of the Ipsden estate, near Wallingford, which was purchased by Sir William Reade, grandfather of the lady who became the wife of Thomas Vachell, of Coley. The earlier home of the family had been at Beedon, in Berks; but in 1539, on the dissolution of the Abbey at Abingdon and the dispersal of its property, the family acquired by purchase the estate of Barton, near Abingdon, with the palatial residence of the Abbot, then re-named as Barton Court, and at the same time the Manors of Ipsden Huntercombe and Ipsden Bassett, in Oxfordshire. It was from Barton Court, as a daughter of the house, that Thomas Vachell took Catherine Reade, and Ipsden became her dowry. Her father, Thomas Reade, son and heir of Sir William Reade, had married Anne, daughter of Sir William Hoo, of the Hoo, in Herts, and through this family Mrs. Vachell was connected with Queen Anne Boleyn. The history of the family of Reade has received treatment by several writers; and it is, we believe, to receive still another from General

John Meredith Read, an eminent representative of the American branch of the ancient name with an elided "e." Many of its members have therefore acquired public notice ; but none have brought a wider distinction to the family, and none have brought it into closer touch with the interest and sympathies of the present generation than the late Charles Reade, dramatist, novelist and journalist, who was himself born at Ipsden House, and who throughout his distinguished life prized very highly his ancient and honourable lineage.¹ The only issue of the marriage of Thomas Vachell and Catherine Reade was a daughter, Anne, baptised at St. Mary's, Reading, 20th December, 1549, and buried there sixteen years later, 31st December, 1565.

The salient feature of this Thomas Vachell's life, so far as we have material for computing it, is his "recusancy," the crime of which those were adjudged in the reign of Queen Elizabeth who out of loyalty to the Pope could not reconcile it with their conscience to accept the oath of Royal Supremacy. Their condition, as shewn in a neighbouring family, Perkins of Ufton, Berks, has been well described by Miss Sharp in her charming "History of Ufton Court" ; and what is said there of the Perkins family is probably in all its general features applicable to the case of their friends and neighbour, Thomas Vachell, of Coley. Severe Acts were passed against recusants in the reign of Elizabeth and her successor ; and on 7th March, 1588, Thomas Vachell felt the full weight of this severity in the forfeiture of all his goods and chattels, and two-thirds of his estates and tenements to the Queen, because that for the previous "sixteen years he had absented himself from his Parish Church, as well as from other Churches and Chapels." No doubt the milder pressure of frequent fines for recusancy had been applied to the conscience of Thomas Vachell even before this wholesale forfeiture ; and from proceedings in the Exchequer Court we have knowledge of a later despoiling of such goods as he may have rescued from Coley and placed for safer custody with his friends at Ufton Court. From this source we learn that a party, headed by Sir Francis Knollys, a prominent person in Reading at that time, and including also George Blande, gent., Edward Duffield, Ellice and an informer, Toby Gaylor, left Reading on 16th July, 1599, at night-time, for Ufton Court, and upon their own authority proceeded to search this

1. See "Memoir of Charles Reade," by Charles L. Reade and Rev. Compton Reade, 1887.

mansion for the treasure of recusants which they believed to be concealed there. They were not disappointed ; and amongst much other treasure which they found and removed were "the goods and treasure of Thomas Vachell, Esq.," amounting to £1,484 in gold, £8 in silver, plate valued at £200, and gold chains worth £100 and 100 marks.² It is some satisfaction to know that in the later years of the old man's life, according to an order made by the Court of Exchequer in 1603, both the property forfeited to the Queen and the treasure illegally seized by Sir Francis Knollys were given out of "pity for the distressed case of the said Thomas Vachell, whereof he has made petition to us," to his nephew and heir, "our trusty and well beloved subject Sir Thomas Vachell, Knt.;" and we may hope that the nephew, so enriched by his uncle's suffering for conscience sake, appreciably relieved his distress.

Harassed by fines, deprived of his property, and bereaved of his only child, Thomas Vachell had for some forty years previous to his death left Coley and resided on his wife's dower at Ipsden. There he lived to a great age, even to the decay of his senses and memory, cared for by his widowed sister Anne Montague, and unhappily in this weakened condition giving occasion for subsequent proceedings at law, in which his heir charges the sister with undue influence, the retention of a will, and the appropriation of goods, deeds, plate, &c., belonging to himself.³ He died at Ipsden 3rd May, 1610, and was buried at St. Mary's, Reading, on May 10th, administration of his property⁴ being subsequently granted to his nephew and successor, Sir Thomas Vachell, Knt.

Sir Thomas Vachell, who succeeded in his own right to the Coley estate in 1610, was the eldest nephew of the foregoing Thomas Vachell, being the son of his next brother, Walter, of Sulhampstead Bannister. He was born about 1560 ; was "dubbed" a Knight at the Charter House, then a ducal mansion belonging to the Howards, 11th May, 1603 ; and by his position and wealth brought an accession of importance to the family. There was not in his case the obstacle of "recusancy" ; he was "trusted and well-beloved" of his Sovereign ; and in consequence was able to hold the Coley estate with other lands belonging to the family as well as to increase it by

2. Public Record Office : Patent Roll, 1 James I., part 18, No. 35, 25th May, 1603.

3. Public Record Office : Chancery proceedings, 26th Nov., 1612 ; and Chancery depositions 721, 11 James I., Sir Thomas Vachell v. John Oakley and others.

4. P.C.C., Bancroft, 196.

his own purchase. A roll 5ft. in length preserved in the Public Record Office⁵ records the licence granted to him by the Crown for succession to his uncle's lands and tenements in Burghfield, Shinfield, Tilehurst, Reading, Sulhampstead Abbot, Sulhampstead Bannister and Mapledurham; in 1611 he acquired a messuage in Burghfield called Buttons, by the term of his brother John's will; in 1628 he is possessed of a moiety of the manor of Helay in Swaldale, co. York⁶; and in 1633 he is engaged in a law suit with John Phipps, of Swallowfield, Esqr., over the purchase for £1,550 of lands in the parish of Shinfield.⁷ He was thrice married; first to an heiress, Alice Brooke; then to Sarah, daughter of Sir William Lane, of Horton, co. Northampton; and lastly when he was about 48 years old, on 23rd September, 1616, at the Church of St. Laurence in Reading, to Lettice, daughter of his neighbour Sir Francis Knollys, who at that time resided in the Abbey and was possessed of large property in Reading, some of which is held to the present day by his descendants. His third wife, probably much younger than himself, became after his death the wife of the celebrated John Hampden, and lived for many years of a second widowhood. By none of these marriages was there any issue; and it is possible to see from the documentary evidence signs of the natural solicitude with which a wealthy and childless man would contemplate the future disposition of his property. He first disentailed it about the year 1608,⁸; according to a note endorsed upon one of the pedigrees,⁹ obtaining this freedom by payment of a sum of money to his brother Francis, the next heir; and then began to apply himself to more direct methods of settlement. This is no place for the display of sentiment; legal documents in their own blunt way must tell their story; and in one of them, the same which mentions the disentanglement, it is related how Sir Thomas pressed his cousin Thomas, the eldest son of his uncle Francis, to marry, "hoping to have some continuance of his name and family," but the cousin "did then forbear to entertain it." It is only right to say that he was subsequently married twice; but on this occasion disappointed of him, Sir Thomas urged the same upon his nephew Tanfield, "promising to settle divers of his lands upon him and his heirs if he would do

5. Patent Roll, 9 James I., pt. 30, No. 18.

6. P.R.O.: Bills and Answers, Charles I.

7. P.R.O.: Bills and Answers, Charles I.

8. P.R.O.: Bills and Answers, 6th July, 1640.

9. Rawlinson MS., B83, fo. 84b, Bodl. Libr.

so," and Tanfield, with a better grace, "within some few months after did marry Anne, a widow, and daughter of Mr. Cox, a city merchant," Sir Thomas settling the promised lands upon him, and among them Friars Moore. A little later than this Thomas "did incline to marry," and "there being then dwelling in the house of Sir Thomas Vachell a certain Margaret Meverell, daughter of Otwell Meverell, doctor of physic," he married her. Sir Thomas gave them £1,000 upon their marriage day and settled upon them the Manor of Upton. There were thus two claimants for Sir Thomas' favour; and probably he divided his property by settlement between them, assigning Friars Moor and other lands to Tanfield, who describes himself in his will as "of Reading," but reserving Coley and its lands for his cousin Thomas and his heirs. The will of Sir Thomas as between the two claimants for favour only confirms previous settlements. About this time Sir Thomas entered into an arrangement with the Vestry of his parish curiously illustrative of the way in which, contrary to all principle, "privilege" came to be granted to money or position to "appropriate" sittings in the House of God. It is recorded at length in the Churchwardens' accounts of St. Mary's, Reading.¹⁰ On the north side of St. Mary's Church were the remains of what had probably been in the previous century a chantry chapel opening out of the Church. It is described in 1617, the period of the arrangement, as

"A place, howse or ile sometymes used for a schoolehouse, seeminge to have beene formerlie used to the said Church as part thereof which for many years now last past hath bene and yett ys very ruynous and in great decaye and now will be very chargable to repayre; and yett to be made parte of the Church againe, were ytt not for the greatnesse of the charge which the parish cannott nor maye not undergoe, would be very conveynient, comly and gracefull. It is therefore allowed that to Sir Thomas Vachell, Knight, one of that parish and then present, to whome a great esteate of inheritance is descended within that parish, that he shall have it att his proper charge to make and maynteyne ytt for ornament to the Church and for seates for hym and his family, and therein to erect and sett a tombe or seemely monument in memory of his unckle and ancestor from whom a greate part of his estate yemedately descended, and likewise to make and maynteyne in or under the said ile a place for buriall for the said Sir Thomas Vachell and his posterity . . . at a yearly charge of 20s. for the private, sole, and appropriate use of hym and his heyres for ever."

The accompanying illustration, made from an old model of the Church, shows this "Vachell aisle," as it has been called until recent times. Its vault, the burying place of many generations of Vachell, and even of subsequent owners of the Coley estate, was laid open at

10. On the eve of publication, by F. N. A. Garry, M.A.



THE VACHELL AISLE.



THE VACHELL ALMSHOUSE.

the restoration of the Church in 1862, and in it were seen to lie 17 leaden coffins, made in the shape of the human body, with the name-plates as clear as on the day when they were made. The newspaper writer records his notice of one dated 1636.¹¹ It is very probable that as no burial is known to have taken place in that year, the last figure should have been read as 8, and that the coffin was that of the Knight himself. A few years before his death, 31st May, 1631, Sir Thomas was appointed¹² to report upon the mis-managed legacy of £8,350 made by John Kendrick in 1624 to the town of Reading; and perhaps arising out of opinions formed and the needs of the poor investigated on this occasion, he himself founded the almshouses in 1634 for six poor men, which remained in Castle Street until 1872, and of which an illustration is here given. The almshouse consisted of a range of brick tenements under one roof, with a common room in the middle, where one of the six was to read prayers for his brethren morning and evening out of the Book of Common Prayer. Lands in Shinfield, called Great and Little Garston, were charged by the Knight with an annuity of £40 for the maintenance of the house, which they continue to provide at the present day for the support of the inmates in the re-built almshouses.¹³ At the age of 70¹⁴ Sir Thomas died, and was buried on 20th July, 1638, in St. Mary's Church. According to the custom at the death of wealthy men, what was known as the "Great" or "Solemn" Funeral, a re-celebration with great pomp of the previous burial, but without the actual body of the deceased, somewhat similar to our modern "Memorial Service," was enacted on the 30th day of the next month. The order of the proceedings has been preserved,¹⁵ and notes in detail the procession from Coley to the Church in the following manner:—"The proceeding of the funeral of the Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Vachell, Knt., from his house at Cooly to the Parish Church of St. Marye's in the toune of Reading, the 30th of August, 1638.

Two Conductors.

Twenty poore men in gownes.

Mr. Chistleywaite, the Standard.

Servants to Strangers.

11. *Reading Mercury*, 12th October, 1872.

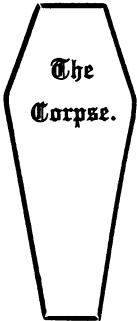
12. P.R.O.: State Papers, Domestic, 1631.

13. Report of Charity Commissioners, 1838, vol. 32, parts 1 and 28.

14. P.R.O.: Chancery proceedings, 5th May, 1640.

15. Rawlinson MS., B138 folio 30, Bodl. Libr.

Sir Thomas Gunberg's man and Mr. Temple's man.
 Mrs. Cox her servants.
 Mrs. Hamon's man and Mr. Chistlethwaite's man.
 Mr. Tibbs' two men.
 Mr. John Hachell's men.
 Sir John Ebelyn's 2 men.
 Sir Francis Knowles', junior, 2 men.
 Sir Francis Knowles', senior, 2 men.
 Mr. Tanfelde Hachell's men, 2 & 2.
 Servants to the Defunct, 2 & 2.
 Gentlemen in Cloakes, 2 & 2.
 Mr. Walleis & Mr. Long.
 Mr. Nicholas Holmdon & Cliff.
 Mr. Burham & Mr. Horsepoole.
 Mr. Temple & Mr. Gunberg, Preacher.
 Mr. Thomas Hachell, the Penon.
 Mr. Blewmantle, Helme & Creast.
 Mr. Lancaster, Sworde & Targett.
 Mr. Horke, the Coate of Armes.

Brann.		West.
To bear the Corpse.		To bear the Corpse.
Cooke.		Smith.

The Cheife mourner.
 Mr. Tanfield Hachell,
 assisted by
 Sir Francis Knowles.
 Sir John Ebelyn.
 Mr. Francis Hachell.
 Mr. Richard Tibb.
 Thomas Tewes, to usher the ladies.
 Ladies & Gentlemen that are mourners.
 The Mayor of the Towne of Reading and his brethren.

The substance of his will,¹⁶ proved 5th October, 1638, is as follows :—

“In the Name of God, Amen. The last will of mee Sir Thomas Vachell of Coley, co. Berks, made this 7th Jan., 1634. . . . My bodie to bee buryed in ye Ile by mee builde in St. Marie's Church in Readinge. As touching my Mannors and landes my will is that the same shall remaine and bee to such of

16. P.C.C., Lee 126.

Sir Thomas Bunberg's man and Mr. Temple's man.

Mrs. Cox her servants.

Mrs. Hamon's man and Mr. Chistletwaite's man.

Mr. Tibbs' two men.

Mr. John Vachell's men.

Sir John Shelton's 2 men

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THOMAS VACHELL.

Witnesses { THOMAS SMITH.
FRANCIS PHIPPES.
LEONARD WELBECKE.

It must have been not long after his death that his widow Lettice became the wife of John Hampden. It cannot be certainly said whether Coley, which belonged to her for life, became after their marriage their settled home. Probably it did not. It is probable that the Lord of Great Hampden made his home on his own estate; nor are there any local traditions attaching him to Reading beyond the fact of his commanding his “Greencoats” at the siege of that town and being present at its capitulation. But after 24th June, 1643, when he died from wounds received on Chalgrove Field a week earlier, Dame Lettice may have returned to her old home;

16. P.C.C., Lee 126.

and yet it can be hardly supposed that the widow of John Hampden was mistress of Coley house when, as was the case on 16th May of the following year, King Charles, her late husband's foe, made it his headquarters. She may have lived in a kind of outlawry neither at Great Hampden nor at Coley until Reading passed into the holding of the Parliament, and she felt herself safe in returning to her mansion there; or the house mentioned in the previous paper as "Lady Vachell's" may during this time have provided her with a dwelling less pretentious and therefore more secure than Coley. It is certain that in 1665, when she made her will, she was residing at Coley, though at her death in the next year she was buried, 29th March, 1666, in accordance with her will, by the side of her late husband at Hampden. Her will¹⁷ in substance is as follows:—

I, Leticia Vachell, *alias* Hampden, of Coley, widdow. I bequeath my body to the earth . . . to be buried at Hampden by my deare Husband; to my sister Anne Temple £50; to my sister the lady Cecilia Knollys my ring with Foure dyamonds, which was given me for a Legacie by my Lady Pagett; to my niece Mrs. Margaret Hamond my Coach Horses, Coach Harnesse (&c.); unto my nephew Mr. Robert Hamond my sute of Hangings of Forrest worke which are in the Dineing Roome; unto my neece Mrs. Leticia Hamond, my God-daughter my tablett of Gold, Enameld and set with Rubyes and Ophalls, wherin is the picture of my Aunt the Countess of Leicester, my gold Fanne, coache, 16 chayres all of needleworke belonging to the dining Room and the Turkey Carpet (&c.); to my grand-child Mrs. Elizabeth Hamond my dyamond lockett; to my grand-child Mary Hamond my dyamond Ring, which was given me by her grand-father Hampden; to my grand-child Letitia Hamond my wedding Ring, £10 (&c.); to my neece Durham my olive-coloured Bed; to my faithful pastor Mr. Christopher Fowler £20; to Leticia Thistlethwaite my Table Dyamond Ring which I bought of her mother for £20; unto Francis Knollys my nephew I returne those 10 pictures left for him by his deceased Father; to John Bushnell my servant £25; and to Margaret his wife £25; (bequests to other servants); unto the Three Parishes in Reading £10 apiece to be distributed among the poore. I leave unto my dear sonne [her step-son] Richard Hampden, Esquire, whom I appoint my sole Exor. 25th Sept. 1665. 17th of Charles II.

LE VACHELL.

Witnesses { WILLIAM DURHAM.
MAT. POOLE.
THOMAS GERARD.

The subsequent succession to the Coley estate after the death of Sir Thomas Vachell and Dame Lettice, and its continuance in the family, will be treated in a later paper.

17. P.C.C., Mico, 90.

(To be continued.)



Swallowfield and its Owners.

By Lady Russell.

(Continued from page 17, Vol. II.)

1709. Lord Clarendon died on October 31st, 1709, aged 70, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, on the 4th November, the supporters at his funeral being the Dukes of Ormond and Grafton, the Earls of Essex and Berkshire, Lords Delawarr and Berkeley.

Burnet, who disliked Lord Clarendon, thus draws his character : "He is a man naturally sincere, a friendly and good natured man. He keeps an exact journal of all that passes, and is punctual to tediousness in all that he relates. He was very early engaged in great secrets, for his father, apprehending of what fatal consequences it would have been to the King's affairs if his correspondence had been discovered by unfaithful secretaries, engaged him when very young to write all his letters to England in cypher ; and was so discreet, as well as faithful, that nothing was ever discovered by him. He continued to be still the person whom his father trusted most and was the most beloved of all the family, for he was humble and obliging, though sometimes peevish and splenetic. His judgment was not to be much depended on, for he was much carried by vulgar prejudice or false notions."

Lord Clarendon was a man of literary tastes, and it is said that he expended £30,000 on his library. There are now in the Bodleian many valuable MSS. which formed part of his library, presented by Richard Rawlinson, who acquired them at the Duke of Chandos's sale in 1747. He took considerable interest in science, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1684. He had also antiquarian tastes, was the author of the "History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church at Winchester," and made a very fine collection of medals.

Lord Clarendon was High Steward of Reading in 1674, High Steward of Salisbury in 1685, and High Steward of the University of Oxford in 1686. He was Hereditary Ranger of Wichwood Forest ; Keeper of the Lodge and Woods and Steward and Bailiff of Clewer ; Keeper of Denmark, *alias* Somerset House, and a joint

Searcher of the Customs at Gravesend. Notwithstanding his many sinecures and the fortune he had with his wife, his extravagant tastes and the many demands made upon him by his son, involved him in difficulties, and he died insolvent, leaving no personal estate of his own.

He was succeeded in his titles by his only son, Edward, Lord Cornbury, 3rd Earl of Clarendon, who thus became owner of Swallowfield at the age of 48. Macaulay, in his well-known description of Lord Cornbury's desertion of King James, describes him as "a young man of slender abilities, loose principles, and violent temper," and attributes his treachery to the influence of Churchill. Lady Theresa Lewis writes: "Edward Hyde, 3rd Earl of Clarendon, presents one of those melancholy instances which too often occur amongst the descendants of distinguished men, where the name, the honours, and the title are re-produced, but unsupported and ungraced by any one of those qualities or virtues which won distinction for their ancestor. His conduct through life was a blot upon his name, and brought down upon him the scorn and reproach of two hemispheres." He had been appointed Governor of New York by William III., and Queen Anne continued him there, and also made him Governor of New Jersey (1701-8), but in 1708, in consequence of his outrageous conduct, he was recalled. His conduct seemed rather that of a madman than a responsible being. He received the official word at Albany on the Queen's birthday dressed in female attire, copied from the robes of his Royal mistress, and in this costume he was painted, the portrait being in 1876 in the possession of Lord Hampton, of Westwood, co. Worcester, who had it photographed for the Philadelphia Exhibition. No sooner was Lord Cornbury recalled from New York than he was thrown into prison by his creditors, and there remained till the death of his father entitled him to be liberated as a peer. Catharine, Lady Cornbury, his wife, died at New York in 1706, and was buried there at Trinity Church. The sermon preached by Chaplain Sharp on her death is now a very rare pamphlet; there are two copies in the British Museum. When Trinity Church was re-built in 1839, it having been destroyed by fire for the second time, on excavating the foundations a massive silver coffin plate was disinterred, with some fragments of bones, etc. On the plate was the following inscription:

"Catherine, Lady Viscountess Cornbury, Baroness of Clifton of Brunswold, in the co. of Warwick, sole remaining daughter and heir of Henry, Lord O'Brien, and the Lady Catherine his wife, who was

sole sister and heir to the Most Noble Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, born the 29th day of January, 1673, departed this life at the City of New York, in America, the 11th August, 1706, in the 34th year of her age." This plate and the bones were re-interred in a vault made for the purpose.

1711-14. Notwithstanding his delinquencies, Edward, 3rd Earl of Clarendon, was made a Privy Councillor in 1711, and Envoy Extraordinary to Hanover in 1714.

1719. In 1719 he sold Swallowfield to Thomas Pitt, commonly called "Diamond Pitt," and died on March 31st, 1723, at his house at Little Chelsea. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

He had five children ; three daughters died unmarried : Catharine, Mary, buried at Swallowfield in 1697, and Flora, buried at Fulham in 1700. Theodosia, married in 1713, to John Bligh, son of Thomas Bligh, of Rathmore, co. Meath.* Edward, his only son, pre-deceased him, and we hear nothing of him till his death, which took place in February, 1713. Hearne writes : "Last Thursday, being the 12th of this inst., dyed the Viscount Cornbury of a high fever. He was just come to age, and inflamed his spirits by hard drinking, particularly by taking hot spirits in a morning. He was lately of Christchurch. I was particularly acquainted with him. He was a very pretty gentleman, of a tall but thin stature, very good-natured, loyal and well principled in other respects, and might have proved a very useful man."

Lady Strafford thus alludes to his death in a letter to her husband : "Dearest Life, this letter will be a very dismall won to Capt. Powell, since it brings the news of poor Lord Cornbury's death ; he dyed yesterday morning of a feavour got by a surfeit of drinking, for he and a good many more drank as many quarts of usquebath as is usall to be drank of wine, and was never cool after. Lady Theodosia will now be a great fortune, for Cobham is settled on her, and she is now Baroness of Clifton (of Leighton Bromswold)." Lady Theodosia's husband, John Bligh, was created in 1721 Baron Clifton of Rathmore, and Earl of Darnley in 1725 ; thus their son Edward, 2nd Earl of Darnley, was Baron Clifton of Rathmore and Baron Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold. His nephew John, 4th Earl of Darnley, in 1829 claimed the Dukedom of Lennox, as "heir of line" of Charles Stewart, 6th Duke of Lennox and Duke of Richmond, K.G. The petition was referred to the House of Lords,

* Queen Anne gave her £10,000.

but no decision was arrived at.

Edward, 3rd Lord Clarendon, was succeeded by his first cousin, Henry Hyde, 2nd Earl of Rochester. He died in December, 1753, when, his son Henry Hyde, Lord Cornbury, having pre-deceased him, all his titles became extinct, but Thos. Villiers, 2nd son of the 2nd Earl of Jersey, who married Lord Rochester's granddaughter, Lady Charlotte Capel, was created Earl of Clarendon, and the present Earl of Clarendon is his great grandson.

The arms and cypher of the Clarendons are still on the alcove ceiling of the oval vestibule adjoining the present entrance hall at Swallowfield, and there is also an old iron fire-back in the library with the Clarendon arms and motto.

The last of Lord Clarendon's family in the female line, it is said, was John Hyde Badger, a gentleman farmer who lived in a moated house at Shinfield, where he had many relics of the family. His hall was hung with every species of armour, remains of the Civil War, and he had a curious pair of gloves worn by Lord Chancellor Clarendon when he went to Court, and several articles that had belonged to Queen Anne. He died in 1790, and was buried in the family vault at Shinfield.¹

His house formed part of the Manor mentioned by Lysons as having been granted to the Hydes, tempo James I., and afterwards the property of Mr. Cobham. A portion of the southern extremity of Shinfield is still called Hyde End.

Thomas Pitt, who bought Swallowfield in 1719, was the 2nd son of the Rev. John Pitt, Rector of Blandford St. Mary, Dorset, by his wife Sarah, daughter of John Jay, grandson of Thomas Pitt, of Blandford,² and great grandson of John Pitt, Clerk of Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth.³

He was born at Blandford on July 5th, 1653, and his father died, aged 62, in 1672. Being one of nine children, Thos. Pitt had to seek his own fortunes, and probably went to sea at an early age. In 1674, when he was 21 years of age, he arrived in India as an

1. In the Shinfield Parish Register of 1721 there is an entry of the marriage of Augustine Badger to Hannah Chambers Hyde, daughter of Chambers Hyde. These were no doubt the parents of John Hyde Badger.

2. Thomas Pitt, of Blandford, died 1643; he married Priscilla, daughter of Searle of Hayle. In the account book of the Churchwardens of Langton, Long Blandford, there is an entry of 1636 as follows:—"Paide unto Mr. Thos. Pitt for iron, xxviii. xd."

3. John Pitt married Joan, daughter of John Swayne, of Blandford; he was son of a William Pitt, and grandson of Nicholas Pitt, of Blandford and Wimborne, living 1545.

"Interloper," this being the name then given to merchants who defied the trading monopoly of the East India Company. Much information respecting him is to be gleaned from the diary of Sir William Hedges,¹ which has been so ably edited and annotated by Col. Yule, C.B.

"We find," says Col. Yule, "repeated reference therein to Capt. Pitt, a prominent and notorious Interloper, who pressed his commercial adventures in defiance of the Company's claims to exclusive trade, and was only too successful in seducing from their fidelity, and involving in his own quasi-contraband business, a number of the Company's servants."

To the repeated orders from the Court at Dacca, Thomas Pitt appears to have paid not the slightest attention, merely diversifying his operations occasionally by a trip to Persia. In 1682 the Court wrote to Fort George to "have a corporall and 20 soldiers sent downe to agent Hedges to prevent Interlopers and any insolent attempt of Pitt," who is described in the letter as "a fellow of a haughty, huffing, daring temper." In 1683, when Pitt was on one of his homeward bound voyages, proceedings were taken against him, and he was cited before the Court of King's Bench. He and his cousin Vincent,² and another Interloper Dorrell,³ who was much associated with him in his mercantile adventures, were kept in custody for some time, and then let out on bail, giving £40,000 each security. Pitt was fined £1,000, but the fine was reduced four years later to £400. He now seems to have made up his mind to settle in England, for we hear of no more voyages to India for 10 years.

In 1689, Pitt bought the Manor of Stratford-under-the-Castle, Wilts, *i.e.*, old Sarum, from James, 3rd Earl of Salisbury and was elected with John Young for that seat in the Convention Parliament, though their election was declared void. In 1689, Thomas Pitt was returned for New Sarum or Salisbury, and continued to represent it till 1695 when he was once more returned for Old Sarum. In 1689, Pitt took up his abode at the Manor House, Mawardens Court, and the south portion of this house was apparently built by him. It bears the following inscription on the porch: "Parva sed apta Domina." Part of the house has been pulled

1. Sir Will. Hedges, Chief of the East India Company's factories in Bengal from 1681 to 1683.

2. Vincent, son of Sir Matthias Vincent, who married an aunt of Thos. Pitt's wife.

down and the remaining portion forms the Stratford Vicarage.

In 1693, Pitt re-appeared in the Ganges as an interloper, and soon after we find Sir John Goldsborough, the Company's Commissary General, writing to the Nabob of Bengal, begging of him to issue a command to prevent Pitt trading in the King's ports. Sir John also writes a remonstrance to Pitt himself and tells him that unless he can give satisfactory proof that he has any power from the King and Queen or the East India Company he shall take it for granted that he has come either "a piroting or at the best a interloping," and shall deal with him accordingly. Pitt seems to have paid no attention to those injunctions, and the Directors appear now to have seen that their best chance for self protection was to get Pitt to join them. They had already previous to his last interloping adventure made some advances to him by admitting him into the freedom of the Company.* He terminated his career as an interloper when he left Bengal for England about the beginning of 1695, but maintained his character for bounce and haughtiness to the end. Two years after, in November, 1697, Thomas Pitt, the late interloper, was elected President or Governor of Fort St. George, a post he held for 13 years.† Pitt landed at Madras with his son Robert on July 6th, 1698, and from this time till his death he was generally called Governor Pitt. Col. Yule says "That Pitt's reputation was great during his rule at Madras, and had spread not only over the coasts of India, but to England, may be gathered from the words of Sir Nicholas Waite who speaks of him as 'the great President,' and from those of Peter Wentworth "the great Pit is turn out." It was his general force of character, his fidelity to the cause of his employers (in spite of his master-fault of keenness in money-making), his decision in dealing with difficulties, that won his reputation. He was always ready; always, till that last burst which brought his recall, cool in action, however bitter in language; he always saw what to do, and did it. He maintained the cause of his masters, the old Company, unflinchingly and triumphantly, when every wind seemed to be against them he was indefatigable and successful in recovering their debts and in winding up their affairs. The new Company, once his enemies, gladly put the winding up of their affairs also into his hand; whilst the united

* In 1688.

† His salary was £200 per annum and £100 a year gratuity, as well as £100 for fresh provisions for the voyage. The term of his service to be 5 years.

Company, largely composed of those whom he had defied, maintained him as their President. And though his growing impatience gave them a chance to strike at him which they could not forego, we see that they had no sooner done so than they repented." Col. Yule adds "the most prominent circumstance in his government, apart from the internal history of the Companies, was the blockade of Madras by the Nawab of the Carnatic, met by the President with great tact and firmness." Another writer, in giving an account of this blockade, says "the reader will perceive that the germ of that lofty pride, untiring energy, and stern consciousness of power, formed the characteristics of England's greatest war ministers, and are discernible in the proceedings of their more humble progenitor who from the little Fort of St. George defied the threat of the grasping Nabob and proved more than a match for the low cunning and courtly dissimulation of the Oriental.

(To be continued.)

Early Berkshire Wills, from the P.C.C., ante 1558.

(Continued from Vol. II., page 178.)

27.

The Will of AGNES APPULFORD.—[No date.] To be buried in the church of Cokeham. A priest to pray for the soules of William Appulford and Agnes his wife and all cristen soules. Silvestor Pecke and John Hylton, executors.

Witnesses, Edmonde Stokton, vicar of Cokeh^m, Thomas Harme-woode, Richard Turnor.

Proved 15 Feb., 1508, by the exors. (11 Bennett.)

28.

The Will of ROBERT APPULTON of Boxford [? Suffolk or Berks]. —16 April, 1487. To wife Agnes xx^{li}: sterling. To Margarete Mawdyon, Walter Caux, Thome More. Walter and Thomas More, executors. Sir Thomas Lench (?) of the par. ch. of Boxford, supervisor.

Witnesses, John Fry, Thomas Fry, Peter Caux.

Proved 12 June, 1491. (45 Milles.)

29.

The Will of JOHN ARDERNE of Henley upon Thamys in the countie of Oxforth.—24 Feb. 1525. To be buried in the chapell of Our Lady within the church of Henley. To Margery my da. To Johane my wyfe lands in Henley, Rotherford gray or els where within the countie of Oxforth or Berkshire and after her decease to Humfray Arderne my son and his heirs. My sons Robert A., John A., & Edmund A. My tenants Robert Rawlins and Henry Wells. My tenement in the occupation of Henry Cleydon in the newe strete. I bequeth a Chaleis gilt w^t patent to the church of Henley. Wife Joane executrix. Maister James Hayles, overseer. Witnesses, Sir Richard Wells, prest, James Hayles, Richard Masham.

Proved 4 May, 1526. (6, Porch.)

30.

Administration of the goods &c. of sir JOHN ARUNDELL, clerk, Dean of Wyndesore, was granted 1 June 1454, to John Myldenhale.

31.

The Will of LADY KATHERINE GORDON.—7 Oct., 1537. [Note in margin of the Will Register by Mr. J. C. C. Smith. "Wife of Christopher Assheton, and formerly of (1st) Perkin Warbeck (see Wood's ed.ⁿ of Douglas's Peerage of Scotland—s.v. Huntly), (2nd) of James Strangwis (Will 26 Holder.), (3rd) of Mathew Cradock (Will 7, Thower.)]. Lady Katherine Gordon wife unto Xpofer Assheton of Fyfelde co. Berks, Esq., sometime wife unto James Strangwis, late of Fifeld, Esq., deceased, and his executrix, and also wife unto my dear and well-beloved husband Sr Mathew Cradock of Cardiff in Walys in the countie of Glamorgan, knight, deceased, and his executrix. To be buried in the church of Fifield. Brother-in-law Richard Smith, executor. To my cosyn Margaret Keymes, to my friend Robert Woodleff, sollicitour, to my [female] servant Phillip Hulls, sundry bequests. A chantry in the Monastery of St. Mary Overe in Southwark founded by my late husband James Strangwys and myself in memory of my father the Erle of Huntly and Gordon and my lady and mother his wife. To my sister Alice Smythe a gown. Witnesses, Xpofer Assheton (husband) Phillip Hulls, William Pigott, and Elene Raffie.

Proved 5 Nov., 1537. (10, Dyneley.)

(To be continued.)



The Antiquities of Wallingford.

By John Edward Field, M.A., Vicar of Benson.

(Continued from page 23.)

III.—THE FOURTEEN CHURCHES.

The existence of fourteen churches in Wallingford in the reign of Henry II. is a well-established fact. Eleven of them appear to have been strictly parochial. The diminution of their number followed upon the decay of the town, resulting partly from the ravages made by the plague in 1349, and partly from the removal of the great high-road to the west which had previously crossed the Thames at this point, but was diverted to a new crossing at Abingdon in 1415. An inquisition in the reign of Henry VI. (1439) shows that only four of the eleven parish churches were then preserved.*

Without assuming that these churches were located in strict accordance with the special needs of the inhabitants, we may nevertheless regard them as affording generally an index to the lines upon which the population lay in the period which followed the Norman Conquest. In the northern portion of the town, between the Benedictine Priory with its monastic church on the one side and the Castle with its collegiate church on the other side, there was the parish church of All Hallows on the intervening thoroughfare; while outside the southern fortifications there was the Church and Hospital of St. John Baptist and the parish church of S. Lucian; and in the southern half of the town itself there were apparently nine parish churches. Four of these were along the river-side on the east; four (if the sites of two are rightly identified) along the central line of streets from the south gate to the High Street; and the remaining one was in the upper part of High Street, near the west gate and opposite the Priory.

I.—THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE MORE stands in a central position across the broad open space which has been already des-

* Hedges' *History of Wallingford*, II., 336.

cribed as the chief thoroughfare of the town from north to south, just at the point where it was crossed by the southernmost of the three parallel crossways.* Originally its site must have been the summit of the rising ground south of the central watercourse, and it may be that here was the first church which the original settlement erected. From 1644 to 1704 it was the only church in use. In Parker's "Ecclesiastical Topography of Berkshire," 1849, it is described as having an Early English south† doorway and porch, Decorated pillars and arches, the pillars octagonal with moulded caps, the windows chiefly Perpendicular but some Decorated, the chancel debased Perpendicular. An engraving of the year 1824‡ shows that there was a north porch, and a north window to the west of it having two lights and a circle in the head of geometrical character, belonging to the transition from the severe Early English to the more developed Decorated style. Probably, therefore, the nave and aisles were of this transitional or Early Decorated character, retaining their original arcades together with the doorways and some of the windows, all of the close of the thirteenth century, while several perpendicular windows had been inserted. This portion of the Church was taken down and re-built in 1854. The aisles were thrown out to a greater width north and south, and the nave was lengthened by shortening the chancel, two wide arches on each side being replaced by three narrower arches. The details of the old arcades seem to be more or less faithfully reproduced in the new work, while the new windows are of the same geometrical type as the old one which has been described. The chancel was entirely remodelled, though the walls were not taken down. The east window was replaced by one of geometrical character; on the south side an arch was cut through and a side chapel added, in which the organ has recently been placed; while on the north side a large square-headed perpendicular window was destroyed and a vestry built against it. The organ was erected in a gallery over the altar in 1809 and removed to a west gallery a few years later, when the large figure of the ascending Saviour was placed in the central light of the east window, which has now been moved to the west window. The tower is of special interest. It was built, according to an inscription outside, in 1653, by William Loader, who was a builder in the town and had been dismissed from the Mayoralty by an

* See p. 20, above.

† Apparently a mistake for *north*, as there never was a south porch.

‡ The year is shown by the dedication "To Job Wells, Esqr., Mayor."

ordinance of the Long Parliament in 1647. The materials probably came from the Castle, which had been demolished in 1652, and among them are some massive beams with good mouldings, and also the head of a piscina in the belfry. On the north front is a stone panel with a sculptured figure of an armed warrior on horse-back crossing a river, similar to the design on the Borough Seal. It is said to have belonged to one of the gates of the Castle, and to represent King Stephen ; but it is thought to be more probably intended for Richard, King of the Romans, who lived much at the Castle and was a great benefactor to the town. There are indications that the pinnacles of the tower, with crowns on their summits, are a later addition, and this agrees with the tradition that they were erected at the Restoration of the Monarchy as a witness to the loyalty of the inhabitants.

2.—ALL HALLOWS CHURCH, of which the grave-yard remains, was built in a similar position to St. Mary's, across the middle of the central thoroughfare of the town ; the breadth of which no doubt extended originally from the western side of the present Castle Street to the western edge of the Castle moat. We may imagine that a barbican, fronting the outer gate of the Norman Castle, had been built forward across this open space, and that the Church was added under the south side of it. The Church existed in the second year of King John,* and was probably founded by one of the Norman lords for the benefit of the population about the Castle-gate. It was a rectory in the gift of the Crown or the Duchy of Cornwall, until in 1389 Richard II. granted it to the College of St. Nicholas in the Castle. When this was dissolved in the first year of Edward VI., a yearly pension of 40 shillings was allowed "to one of the priests of the said Colege, serving the cure of All Hallowes w^out the Castell Gate."† But no appointment appears to have been made from this time, and from the close of the sixteenth century the Church was entirely disused. It was destroyed in 1643, but the parish retains its separate existence. Ecclesiastically it has been recently united with St. Mary's.

3.—ST. PETER'S CHURCH stands on an eminence at the foot of the High Street. The elevated ground is evidently artificial, and appears to be a primitive tumulus raised upon the river-bank to protect the ford. A few yards away to the west of it, in a stable on the

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 287.

† Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 312.

other side of Thames Street, some pre-historic remains were discovered in 1875, consisting of a circular urn filled with black earth and fragments of bone, covered with rough stones, and on either side of it a perfect human skeleton, one of them being in a contracted position.* The first records of the Church given by Mr. Hedges are of the year 1320. It was destroyed by the Parliamentary troops during the siege in the Civil Wars, and was re-built in 1769. The body of the Church is a plain example of the ordinary Georgian type. In 1775 the slender tapering spire was added, springing from an octagon of pointed arches which surmounts a plain square tower. It is a remarkable instance of an early effort to return to mediæval forms. Of the same character is the monument to Mr. Justice Blackstone (who deceased 1780, aged 56), outside the south wall, with the *Kyrie Eleeson* at the head of the epitaph, affording another illustration of the strong Church feeling which occasionally appeared at this period.

4.—ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, in the extreme S.E. angle of the enclosure, was given by King Henry I. to the Priory of St. Frideswide in Oxford. It was probably built about the time of the Norman Conquest to meet the growing needs of the town in this quarter. Its apsidal end, the lofty arches of the apse and of the chancel enriched partly with diaper work and partly with interlacing patterns and other ornaments of a very early style, and also the herring-bone flint work which appears outside the north wall, are its most characteristic features. The north door and several windows are also of the Norman period. Two of the original windows also are traceable outside the south wall of the chancel, but here and in other parts of the Church Early English lancets have been inserted. One of these in the nave has the original staples for the hinges of its shutters. There is also an Early English sedile with a lancet light in its head, in the south wall of the chancel, outside the apse. A doorway has been made through it, probably in the repairs of 1704, and the oak framework of this doorway with a triangular head has been recently uncovered on the outside. Man's MS. of 1818, and Skermer's MS. of a century earlier, both quoted by Mr. Hedges, agree in saying that the piers and arches of a south aisle were built up in the wall of the nave. Man specifies three arches "supported on enormous square pillars."† This looks as if the nave had been of the

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, I., 149.

† Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 399.

ordinary Norman type, and the aisle an after-thought, the arches being simply cut through the wall by the late Norman or Early English builders. In the civil wars this church was used as barracks, and left a ruin. The apse and the aisle were destroyed by fire, but happily the edifice escaped the complete destruction which befel St. Peter's and All Hallows'. Repairs commenced in 1685, and in 1704 the church was re-opened for divine service, the eastern and southern arches being built up. Afterwards a small bell turret of wood was erected at the west end. The single bell is inscribed, "Thos. Swaine fecit 1781." In 1850 the present west tower was added, and the eastern apse was rebuilt, the foundation of the original apse having been uncovered. At the same time a new south aisle was erected; and as the old piers were deemed too massive to be conveniently reproduced, an arcade of rich Norman character was substituted.

5.—THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN SUPER-AQUAM stood on the river bank between St. Peter's Church and the house known as the Castle Priory. Upon the north side of it was St. John's Ditch mentioned in a document of the year 1452.* We may presume that this ditch was originally the outflow of the brook through the centre of the town, and was made to serve afterwards as the outflow of the sewer known as the Black Ditch, which crossed the High Street near the entrance of Wood Street. Probably, therefore, St. John's Ditch was in early times a considerable inlet of the river; and the close proximity of the two churches, each with its own parish, would thus be explained, St. Peter's being on the north of it and St. John's on the south. The document of 1452 above mentioned speaks of the two parishes as united. The site of St. John's was an orchard in 1764.

6.—ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH stood between St. John's SUPER-AQUAM and St. Leonard's, on the west side of the street. The churchyard was still existing in the early part of the last century, as shown by Skermer's MS. He says that "the church stood over against Mrs. Wing's Wharf-house";† which appears to be the house a few yards south of the entrance gates of the Castle Priory, facing the end of the lane which leads up to St. Leonard's square. In and about the angle of the wall on the right hand as one enters this lane, there are considerable portions of wrought freestone, among

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 337.

† Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 415.

which a large stone like part of a window or door head was lately exposed by the felling of the surface flint-work. These evidently belonged to some ancient building, and perhaps it may be assumed that they are relics of St. Michael's, utilised in the construction of this wall upon the site. The first recorded institution of an incumbent of this church is in 1330, and the last in 1348. In 1374 it was united with St. Peter's. The existence of four churches along the line of Thames Street between the bridge and the lower wharf seems to imply that this was one of the most populous districts of the town. The street originally ran in a direct line, passing close to the Castle Priory House, but was curved off a few yards westward in the present "New Road" by Sir William Blackstone; and the recent drainage operations along this road revealed beneath the surface large quantities of débris which showed that the ground must have been entirely occupied by buildings.

(To be continued.)





Early Charters and Documents relating to the Church and Manor of Bisham, Berks.

By *Mr. Nathaniel Hone.*

(Continued from page 27.)



IN continuation of the documents illustrating the connection of the Knights Templars with Bisham, the following Charter, undated, of Thomas de Sandford is of interest.

Charter of Thomas de Santford of all his land of Saundford, and of the advowson of the Church of Blebyry.

To all, &c., Thomas de Santford, son of Thomas de Santford. Health in the lord. Know all of you, that I, by intuition of divine piety and for the health of my soul, and the souls of my father and mother and all my ancestors and successors, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and blessed Mary, and the Knights Brethren of the Temple, in free and perpetual alms in aid of the holy land, and to sustain one chaplain who shall celebrate mass for the faithful departed for ever, in the house of the Temple at Bustleham, all my land of Saunford, with the advowson of the Church of Blebyry (Blewbury), and with all their appurtenances, without any withholding. To have &c., doing therefrom foreign service to the chief lords of that fee, as far as belongs to the said land, &c. These being witnesses; Sir John de Nevill, Sir Richard de Turri, Sir John de Plesiz, Sir Stephen de Harnehill, Sir John de Helesfeld, Sir Geoffrey de Stocwell, Richard de Brackele. (*Monast. Angl. tom. III. p 62 b.*) Templars' farm, with some features of architectural interest, still exists at Sandford-on-Thames.

The following early Feet of Fines may be here given. For those not conversant with these documents, it may be as well to briefly explain their nature. They were in fact conveyances, or the *final* agreements between parties concerning any lands, rents, &c., where-

of there was any suit between them. The Concord was made by leave of the King or his justices, whereby the lands, &c. in question became, or were acknowledged to be, the right of one of the parties. The foot of the document, which contained a summary of the whole transaction, was cut off and retained by the Court. Hence the official name of this series of documents.

The first is of the 8th year of Richard I. (1196-7), of which the following is a translation :—

This is the final Concord made in the Court of the lord King at Westminster, in xv. days after the feast of St. Michael, in the viii. year of the reign of King Richard, before H Archbishop of Canterbury, R Archdeacon of Hereford, Osbert fits Harvey, Simon de Pateshull, Master Thomas de Husseburn, Richard de Herierd, then Justices, and other lieges of the lord King then and there present. Between Henry fitz Henry, petitioner, and Henry his father, and the brethren of the Knighthood of the Temple, tenants, of one virgate of land with the appurtenances in Bustlesham. Whereupon it was impleaded between them in the aforesaid Court, that the aforesaid brethren and Henry the father should remit to the aforesaid Henry, the aforesaid virgate of land with the appurtenances. To hold to him and his heirs of Henry his father while he lived, paying annually vi^s shillings iii^s shillings at the feast of St. Michael, and iii^s shillings at the feast of St. Mary in March, and the aforesaid brethren of the Knighthood of the Temple have granted to the aforesaid Henry the father, half a hide of land which he formerly held of them in Bustlesham, for one mark of silver per annum, to be held of them to the said Henry and his heirs for ever, for xii^s shillings per annum for all service and exaction, at the feast of St. Michael vi^s, and at the feast of St. Mary in March vi^s. And for this fine and concord, the aforesaid Henry the father hath given and quit claimed for ever from him and his heirs, to the aforesaid brethren of the Knighthood of the Temple, vi^s viii^d rent which he had from a freehold of "Talc" and Gunilda his wife, and whatever he had or shall have in the aforesaid tenement.

By this final agreement two conveyances are effected ; in the one case a virgate of land in Bustlesham is conveyed to Henry fitz Henry to be held of his father while he lived, at an annual rent of 6^s shillings and in the other a hide of land is conveyed to Henry the father by the Knights Templars, at a rent of 12^s shillings per annum, he relinquishing the rent of a freehold in his possession valued at 6s. 8d. per annum.

The next concord is of the 5th year of John 1203-4, and runs as follows :—

This is the final concord made in the Court of the lord King at Westminster, in the Octave of St. Martin, in the fifth year of the reign of King John before G fitz Peter, Richard de Hervey, Eustace de Fauconberg, Geoffrey de L'Isle, Walter de Creping, Osbert fitz Hervey, Justices and other barons of the lord King then and there present. Between Phillip de Oxhey, petitioner, and the brethren of the Knighthood of the Temple, tenants, of one hide of land with the appurtenances in Bustlesham. Whereupon it was impleaded between them in the aforesaid Court, to wit, that the aforesaid brethren have acknowledged the whole of the aforesaid land with the appurtenances to be the right of the said Phillip. And for this recognition, fine, and concord the aforesaid Phillip hath granted to the aforesaid brethren, the whole of the aforesaid land with the appurtenances, to hold to them and their successors of the aforesaid Phillip and his heirs for ever, paying therefrom annually sixteen shillings at two terms of the year, to wit, at the Annunciation of St. Mary eight shillings, and at the feast of St. Michael eight shillings for all service, saving the service due to the King. And for this concession the aforesaid brethren have given to the aforesaid Phillip thirty marks silver.

The above two fines are printed in Record type, with abbreviations, in Hunter's Fines.

From this date, for the next few reigns, the history of the Manor appears to be somewhat involved. Bp. Tanner in his *Notitia*, under Bustleham, says, "Upon their dissolution (*i.e.* the Templars), this Manor seems not to have passed with the greater part of their estates to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, for they had before granted it away in fee to Hugh de Spencer, junr.," giving as a reference Patent Roll 19 Ed. III. pt. 3. m . . . The entry on this roll m. 17, is an *Inspeximus* of a Charter of Thos. Larcher, late *Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*, granting among others the Manor of Bustleham (reserving the Church) sometime of the Templars, to Hugh le Dispenser dated at London, Thursday in the feast of SS. Peter and Paul 17 Ed. II. This *Inspeximus* was granted to the then Prior of the Augustinian Canons at Bustleham Montague, into whose hands the Manor had come, and "*tenore presentium duximus exemplificand*," at West., 20 Day Decemb., 1345-6. But on the Charter Roll two years previously to above grant 15 Ed. II., appears the enrolment of a grant to Hugh le

Dispenser, which shows that the Manor was then in the hands of Thomas E of Lancaster.

Grant of the Manor of Bustleham to Hugh le Dispenser, junior.

The King to the Archbishops, &c. greeting. Know ye that we, for the good and laudable service which our beloved and faithful Hugh le Dispenser, junior, hath hitherto rendered us, have given, granted, and by this our present Charter have confirmed to the said Hugh the manor of Brustelesham, with the appurtenances, in the County of Berks, which was of Thomas sometime E of Lancaster, and which by forfeiture of the same, came into our hands by way of escheat. To have and to hold to the said Hugh and his heirs, together with the Knight's fees, advowsons whatsoever, and with the hundreds, markets, fairs, chases, free warrens, fisheries, free liberties and customs, and all other things to the said manor whatsoever and wheresoever appertaining or belonging, as freely and wholly as the aforesaid Earl ever held the said manor, without any withholding; of us our heirs and other chief lords of that fee, by the services which were due from the same manor, before that it came into our hands, for ever. Wherefore We will and firmly command for Us and Our heirs, that the aforesaid Hugh may have and hold to him and his heirs the manor aforesaid with the appurtenances, together with the Knight's fees, &c., as above, by the services aforesaid as is aforesaid for ever. These being witnesses, John de Brittany, Earl of Richmond, Aylmer de Valence Earl of Pembroke, John de Warrenne Earl of Surrey, Edmund Earl of Arundel, John de Segrave senior, John de Somery, Ralph Basset de Drayton and others. Given by our hand at Pontefract xxij day of March. By writ of Privy seal. (*Charter Roll 15, Edward II. No. 19.*)

This Charter was granted two days after the execution of the Earl of Lancaster at Pontefract which took place on the 22nd March, 1322.

The present writer has not been able, as yet, to trace on the Rolls any grant to the Earl of Lancaster; it is possible that it may have come to him by his marriage with Alice, daughter of Henry Lacy, E of Lincoln, but the two following entries on the Originalia Rolls seem to point to the conclusion that the Manor remained in the hands of the Knight's Templars up to the time of their suppression, when it would fall, by way of escheat, into the hands of the King. The first entry is:—

The King to all to whom, &c. greeting. Know ye that we have committed [*i.e.*, the custody of] to our beloved and faithful Robert

de Hanstede junior, the Manor of Bustleham with the appurtenances, which together with other lands and tenements of the Master and brethren of the Knighthood of the Temple, is in our hands, to have custody thereof as long as it shall be Our pleasure. So that of the issues thereof forthcoming he shall answer to Us at our Exchequer. In witness whereof, &c.

In this year the Templars throughout the kingdom were seized, imprisoned, and their estates confiscated, and four years after the Order was suppressed, when all their lands and tenements in the County of Berks, were committed to John de Bloxham with the exception of the Manor of Bisham, which was committed, as appears by the following entry, to Roger de Wyngfield. (*Originalia I, Edward II., r. 10.*)

The second extract runs as follows :—

The King to all to whom, &c. greeting. Know ye that we have committed to our beloved clerk, Roger de Wyngfield, the Manor of the Templars of Bistesham with the appurtenances in the County of Berks, which for certain reasons is in Our hands. To have as long as it shall be our pleasure, paying therefrom to Us per annum at Our Exchequer fifty pounds, one half to wit, at our Easter Exchequer, and the other half at our Michaelmas Exchequer. In witness, &c. By the Council.

A further search on the Rolls may perhaps clear up this apparent discrepancy in the history of the Manor ; in the meantime it may be mentioned that on the Great Cowcher of the Duchy of Lancaster (which, by the way, is a magnificent folio, richly illuminated, and in fine preservation) is an entry of the grant of the Manor to Eubulo Lestrangle and Alice, his wife, widow of the above Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, dated at Westminster, 25th September, 8, Edward III. (1334). In the following year, the King grants the Manor to William de Montecute, Earl of Salisbury (Pat. Roll 9, Edward III., m. 9), and in the Report of Prior Philip de Thame to the Grand Master of the Knight's Hospitallers of the possessions of the Order in England in 1338, the Church of Bisham is valued at x. marks, while the Manor is stated as *not in the hands* of the Hospitallers, but held by the Earl of Salisbury and worth c. marks. (*Originalia 5, Edward II., r. 7.* Camden Soc. Vol. 65.)



“Notes and Queries”

RELATING TO BERKSHIRE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications are invited upon all subjects of Antiquarian or Architectural interest relating to the County. All Literary Communications should be sent of the EDITOR, Barkham Rectory, near Wokingham, written on one side only of the Paper.

It is requested that all MSS. intended for printing should be written on foolscap paper, in an orderly manner, with REPLIES, QUERIES, and NOTES on SEPARATE SHEETS, and the name or initials of the writer appended to each communication.

Notes and Replies.

OLD READING.—Mr. Brain informs us of the demolition of some old houses in Minster Street which once formed part of a famous Inn known by the sign of “The Cardinal’s Hat.” They are occupied by Messrs. Sharp and Golding. “The Cardinal’s Hat” is of historical interest, as being the house in which Julian Palmer, the Master of Reading School, was arrested, and thence conveyed to Newbury where he was tried for heresy and burned. He was one of the earliest of the martyrs of Mary’s reign.

HERSEY FAMILY.—Mr. C. Hersey, whose query appeared in these columns some time ago has succeeded in tracing the genealogical branches of his family for many generations. He finds that the Herseys of Berks were cousins to Oliver Cromwell. He would be glad to find the record of the marriage of Henry Lovelace and Rebecca Ager, who lived at Warfield in 1706. It probably took place at Winkfield or Warfield between 1706 and 1713.

BERKSHIRE CROSSES.—Mr. De Vitré gives the Crosses of Berkshire. Lately I observed the following note in the MSS. collected by Miss Morrell, now in my possession :—“There was anciently a market cross at Wantage, the top stone whereof was lately presented to Mr. Stone, of Letcombe Regis, who has placed it on a mound of earth near his garden ; it is octagonal and adorned all round with half-length images in alto relievo of Saints and Apostles, the names of many are known by their badges, as St. Peter with his keys, &c.—EMMA ELIZ. THOYTS.

FARLEY HALL.—In reply to Colonel Gray's query we are glad to be able to state that Lady Russell will refer to the history of Farley Hall in her subsequent articles on Swallowfield.

BERKSHIRE CHILDREN'S GAMES.—Two very interesting articles on this subject have been contributed to "The Antiquary" by Miss Thoyts. They add largely to our knowledge of this branch of local folk-lore, and if our space would allow we should have been glad to quote some of the quaint and curious rhymes which the author has collected from her observation of the village maidens at their play. Mrs. Gomme is about to publish a book on this subject.

BERKSHIRE PEWTER.—Want of space obliges us to hold over an article by Miss Thoyts upon this subject, and also some reviews of recent books.

Queries.

THE ARMS OF READING.—What are they? What do they mean? How did they originate? These are questions that seem very easy to answer, but I am not sure that it is so. Mann says, p. 170, "Azure, five maidens' heads in saltire, the middle one crowned with E.R., in compliment to Queen Elizabeth who frequently resided here; probably a memorial of the massacre of Elfrede's nunnery by the Danes." Coates says, p. 454, "The arms are a king's head between four other heads, and they are so blazoned by Browne Willis—azure, a king's head crowned between an R. and E. in fess; and four other human heads in saltire (referring doubtless to Edward the Third, who granted them). This bearing was changed to a queen's head crowned, between four female heads (nuns?), the R. and E. still remaining, in compliment to Queen Elizabeth." On the iron gates of the market hall the heads unquestionably are male, on the Kendrick school equally female, while the new Blake bridge is strictly impartial and gives them so to speak epicene. Were the five nuns changed to five men and then back to five women? or what can be meant by the king's four companions? —A PUZZLED BURGESS.





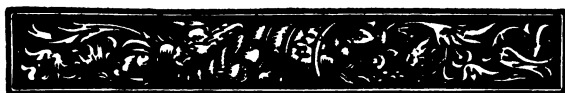
The Quarterly Journal

OF THE

Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.



An Excursion of the Society was made on Wednesday, October 4th, to Windsor, when as many as eighty members and friends visited the ancient Castle and home of the Sovereigns of England. The party were received at the entrance gate by the Rev. G. F. Edwards, Minor Canon of Windsor, who conducted the visitors around the walls of the fortress, and explained its most important features. The State Apartments and the Royal Library were then visited under the guidance of Mr. Miles. After ascending the Tower, the visitors adjourned to luncheon at the Castle Hotel. The toast of "The Queen, our Patron" was proposed by Mr. J. Okey Taylor, and that of "The Berks Archæological Society" by Mr. Guilding, and responded to by the Secretary. In the afternoon Bishop Barry met the party in St. George's Chapel, graphically explained the the history of that building and of the Lower Ward, and conducted the visitors over its various portions. In the name of the Society the Bishop and Mr. Edwards were cordially thanked for their kind services to the Society. Some of the party then journeyed to Eton College, and others attended the evening service in St. George's Chapel; at the conclusion of which the party returned by train to Reading. The thanks of the Society are due to the Dean of Windsor and to the officials of the Castle for their kindness in affording the Society special facilities for inspecting the various objects of interest.



Vachell, of Coley, Reading.

*By Rev. G. P. Crawford, Curate of St. Mary's,
Reading.*

(Continued from Vol. III., page 40.)

It is not clear from the documentary evidence what disposition of his landed property Sir Thomas Vachell had made which was subsequently confirmed by his will. His widow, Dame Lettice, afterwards the wife of John Hampden, remained in possession of the house at Coley until her death in 1666; but the landed estate must have passed at the death of Sir Thomas in some proportion between his eldest nephew, Tanfield, and his cousin Thomas. The uncertainty is, however, the less important for the reason that the estate, in whatever way it was then divided, was reunited a few years later in the possession of Thomas, described in the pedigree as of Coley and New Windsor. It ought not perhaps to have been suggested in the preceding notice of the family that Sir Thomas reserved the Coley estate for his cousin Thomas. An entry in the Reading Corporation Records for 13th January, 1642, to the effect that Mr. Tanfield Vachell contributed £24 15s. "for his land of Coley" to the first loan of £2,000 levied upon the inhabitants of Reading for the purposes of the Civil War makes it clear that other lands had fallen to the lot of Thomas and that those at Coley had been assigned to the nephew Tanfield. Also in a law suit* of 1658 this Thomas is described as of "Upton, Berks, Esquire." Tanfield must therefore be reckoned as the possessor of the Coley lands and Thomas as retaining the Manor of Upton granted to him at the time of his marriage by his uncle Sir Thomas.†

Undoubtedly Tanfield became at his uncle's death the prominent member of the family. His house, according to Symonds‡ who is confirmed by a licence of alienation in the Patent Roll had been newly built upon the site of the dissolved Priory of the Friars Minor or Grey Friars, close to the present church of this name.

* Chancery Proceedings, Collins 138.

† See last Number of the Journal.

‡ Symonds' Church Notes (1644-1645), Harl. MSS., 965, Brit. Mus.

With the remarkable capacity of his family for marriage, he was twice married, first to Anne, daughter and coheiress of Robert Cockes, merchant of London, and afterwards to Rebecca, daughter of Sir William Leman, M.P. for Hertfordshire in 1645, but of neither marriage was there any issue. The stirring circumstances of the time were such as to draw the gentry of wealth and position into prominence; and it can hardly be wondered that with the special influence which the zeal of John Hampden must have exercised among the members of his family and with the strong feeling of Berks running chiefly in the same direction,* Tanfield Vachell should have distinguished himself as a partisan of the Parliament. He is described by Symonds, who was at Reading in 1644, as having "left the King's service and gone to Rebellion" and perhaps the year 1643 in which he was made High Sheriff of Berks by the King marks the latest limit of his adherence to the King's cause. Even then it may have been rather with the hope of retaining an allegiance which had shown symptoms of defection that the King appointed him to this office, since on 1st April of this same year Tanfield Vachell appears as one of the eight† esquires of Berks appointed under Ordinance of the Lords and Commons to sequester the estates of the "Delinquents, Papists, Spyes and Intelligencers" or in other words of the King's friends.

The Committee sat in the old Abbey-house of Reading; and Tanfield must have dispossessed amongst others his own Vicar, the faithful Royalist, Thomas Bunbury, of St. Mary's. In the next year he threw away all pretence of loyalty to the King, and his name appears with those of William Lenthall of Besilsleigh, Sir Robert Pye of Faringdon, Sir Benjamin Rudyerd of West Woodhay, Edmund Dunch, Henry Marten, Peregrine Hoby, Daniel Blagrove of Southcote, Major-General Browne, John and Robert Packer of Donnington Castle and Cornelius Holland, as one of the Commissioners appointed 27th June, 1644, for raising money and forces within the county of Berks and for maintenance of garrisons within the said county for the use of Parliament.‡ In 1645, on the death

* Professor Masson in his "Life of Milton" shows that of the ten members returned to Parliament in 1643 by the Shire and four Boroughs there were five Parliamentarians, two Royalists and three neutral.

† The others were Sir Francis Pile, Bart., of Compton-Beuchamp; Sir Francis Knollys, jun., of Reading; Peregrine Hoby, of Bisham; Henry Marten, of Longworth; Roger Knight, of Greenham; Henry Powle, of Shottesbrooke; and Thomas Fettiplace, of Fernham. See *Battle of Newbury*, 2nd edit. p. 116 by W. Money, F.S.A.

‡ *Battles of Newbury*, p. 118.

of Sir Francis Knollys, one of the sitting members, he was elected to represent his native borough in the Long Parliament and his antecedents can leave no doubt of the complexion of his politics in that assembly which conducted the civil war to its close and had eventually to deal with the life of the King. He did not live to see constitutional government emerge from the internecine struggle of those times but died in 1658 and was buried in the church of St. Mary's, Reading, 1st June, 1658. Probate of his will* was delayed until 1667, probably owing to the lawsuits concerning the disposition of his estate† which ensued upon his death. The will is in these terms :

20 March, 1652. I Tanfield Vachell of Reading Esquire, sicke in body but of perfect memory, calling to minde my own mortality which sinne hath brought upon all flesh . . . bequeath my soule to the Immortal God my maker that inspired it trusting assuredly that all my sinnes are fully and freely done away in and through the meritts of the death and Passion of my blessed Redeemer and Mediator ; My body to be laid in the parish church of St. Marie's in Reading in the Isle where my uncle Sir Thomas Vachell, Knt., lyeth. I ordain . . . to be my Executors my most endeared and obleiding Brother Sir John Eveling,‡ of West Deane, co. Wilts, Knt. and Mr. Thomas Vachell my very well affectionate cosen. I give my Exors £50 apeece, to buy out of the same a silver Bason and Eure each. I give my paintings, Books of Prints, My Collection of Medalls in gold silver and brasse, my ware turnings of Ivory and Guyacombe, my Presse of Bookes, my Chest of drawers with the perspective in it to my wife during her life (but at her death) if she be not now with child of a sonne, to the said Thomas Vachell, during his life, and I will that he leave them to my Kinsman Thomas his sonne (and his heirs) to remain as heirloome, desiring that they may prove to be lovers of learning, Ingenuity and Arts. To the children of my sister Mrs. Thistlethwayte £500 between them equally. To my sister Thistlethwayte my lease of the lands near Reading called Potmon Brookes. I give to my neece Mrs. Lettice Lambert daughter of my sister Mrs. Lambert £700 (after mother's death). To the Poore of St. Mary's Parish Reading £20 ; to the Poore of the parish of St. Lawrence in Reading £15 ; to the Poore of the parish of St. Giles in Reading £15 ; to Thomas Pearson, gent., overseer of my will £20 ; to my servants, William Everard £100, Mrs. Katherine Ramsford £20 annuity, Richard Harrison £30 ; these legacies &c. to be paid out of demeasne lands and farme of Whitley co. Berks which I have conveyed unto Thomas Vachell.

TANFIELD VACHELL.

Witnesses	{	NI. CRISP.
		WM. LEMAN.
		G. ALMERY.
		THO. PEIRSON.

* P.C.C. Carr 84.

† Chancery Proceedings, 1658, Collins 138, the same 1664, Bridge 415 ; 1665, Bridge 46 ; and the same 1667.

‡ Sir John Evelyn married in 1622 Elizabeth, sister of Tanfield Vachell's 1st wife.

Mem. that I Tanfeld Vachell, of Reading, do this 9 May 1658 instead of the exors. named in my will, appoint my brother in lawe Sir John Evelyn Knt and my father in lawe William Leman Esquire, Exors of my will. Bequests to wife made absolute; to her also £50 annuity; to my servant William Everard other £20 annuity; Edward Rudd my coachman £6 annuity; Francis Phipps of Reading heretofore my servant £100; to the poor of St. Mary's parish £20, St. Lawrence's £15, St. Giles in or near Reading £15.

TANFIELD VACHELL.

Witnesses { THO. PEIRSON.
SARAH PETON.
TIM. NORWOOD.

Tanfield Vachell was succeeded by Thomas, son of his "cousin" Thomas Vachell, and at the time of Tanfield's death still a boy of 15 years. There is no known record of the death of the cousin, the father of this boy; but it may be supposed that he died about the time, May 1658, when Tanfield both substituted by codicil another executor in his place and also bequeathed to the absolute use of his wife the articles which he had previously left in remainder to the cousin. There is also the mention in some Chancery proceedings of a deed of conveyance executed by Tanfield Vachell, 13th May, 1653, in which certain messuages and lands in Reading and Whitley, Tylehurst and Burghfield were conveyed after his own death to his kinsman Thomas Vachell, of Upton, Berks, Esquire, who in 1658, at the date of the proceedings arising out of the conveyance, was dead and had left a son Thomas, aged 15 years.

This Thomas, in whose possession was now again concentrated the original estate of his kinsman Sir Thomas, became a member of Gray's Inn, and at least in the lawsuits concerning his own property he had some exercise for his legal proclivities. The writer has not been able to ascertain the details of these proceedings; but they would probably unfold so much of interest that he has appended the references below* for the sake of any who may at any time pursue further the history of this honourable family. Thomas Vachell married Ann, daughter of William Tayleur, styled in the old documents† as "Surveyor of the works at Windsor Castle and a Colonel of Footte to King Charles I." and by her had the family recorded in the accompanying pedigree. Though little is known of the personal history of this occupant of the old estate, it cannot be supposed that he resided away from it, so far at least as constant attendance at

* P.R.O., Chancery proceedings, 1658, Collins 138; the same 1664, 1665, 1667, 1672, 1676, 5th November, 1668, Mitford 226.

† Add. MSS. 14, 284 fol. 61 b, Brit. Mus., Harl. MS. 1530, fol. 84b; the same 1530 fol. 75.

the parochial parliament in vestry assembled, between 1672 and 1680, as well as the baptism of his children in the Church of St. Mary's parish, may be taken as a test. He died in 1683 and was buried in the family vault. His will,* proved 1683, shows a subsequent curtailment of the Vachell landed estate, and possibly a declining prosperity which made it necessary. It is in the following terms :—

28th Feb., 1679. I, Thomas Vachell, of Coley, Esqre., do . . . bequeath my body to bee decentlie interred in the Parochiall Church of St. Mary in Reading in the Isle and Vault there belonging to my family. I will that shortly after my death a true inventory and appraisement shall be made of all my goods, household stuffe, utensils, Arrears of rent, credits, chattels and other my personall estate (except the lease of Whitley), which shall be sold within three monethes after my decease, and the moneyes shall go towards payment of all debts, any surplus to be divided equally betwixt my loving wife and eldest sonne; that my eldest sonne shall have the redemption of these things, especially the pictures and curiosities designed by my late cousen Tanfield Vachell, Esquire. The site, Capitall messuage and farme of the Manor of Whitley, co. Berks, which I have demised and leased to Josias Ent and Thomas Hobby, Esq., and to Francis Hall, gent., for 99 years (or for the lifetime of wife Anne, son William and daughter Anne) under the yearly rent of £200.

I now direct that after the decease of my said wife these trustees shall make sale of the lease and premises, and the money be divided among all my younger children and noe part to my eldest sonne. . . . Whereas I am seized in fee simple of and in the Mannor of Upton, co. Berks, and of a house and certaine grounds and commons in Burfield now in the occupation of Thomas Brewer, I devise (them) and all other my Mannors &c. in Blewberry, co. Berks, unto my wife Anne and my friends Josias Ent and Thomas Hobby, Esq., to be sold, and the purchase money to be equally divided between my younger children. My wife and eldest sonne Tanfield Vachell to be Exors. in confidence of their true care and kindness in the performance of this will and their tender regard for my younger children.

THOMAS VACHELL.

Witnesses { RIC. HAWKINS.
THO. ELLERKER.
GILES HAMMON.
CHRIS. EDELEN.

* P.C.C., Drax 79.

(To be continued.)

SILCHESTER.—The excavations have proceeded satisfactorily during the summer, and several houses unearthed. The most notable discovery is that of a stone, a conical pillar of sandstone, bearing an inscription in Oghams, which was found in a pit. Professor Rhys pronounced them to be a buried inscription, which runs as follows :—*Ebicator magui mucot*, and signifies “(The grave of) Ebicator, son of *Muco*.” It is probably of very early date; no other Ogham has been discovered in England except in Cornwall and Devonshire; and how it came to Silchester is at present a mystery.

VACHELL PEDIGREE (continued).

(The part in Italics is repeated from the last Number.)

Thomas Vachell, of New Windsor, = Anne, dr. of William Tailleur
als. Danvill, Surveyor of Works
at Windsor Castle and Colonel
under Charles I.
1683. Will, P.C.C.

Tanfield Vachell, = Dorothy, dr. of Thomas Bretton,
Merchant of London; bur. at
St. Mary's, Reading, 17 Nov.,
1726. Will, P.C.C.
of Coley; bapt. at Sonning,
co. Berks, 14 April, 1668; M.P.
for Reading 1701 and 1705; bur.
at St. Mary's, Reading, 27 Oct.,
1705. Will, P.C.C.

Thomas, bur. at William, bapt. Frances, bapt. at Elizabeth, bapt. at St. Anne,
St. Mary's, at St. Mary's, St. Mary's, Mary's, Reading, 31 M.
Reading, 18 Reading, 26 Aug., 1670, bur. Desfontaines.
Aug. 1670. Jan., 1671. there 31 Jan., 1709.
Will, P.C.C.

Thomas, bur. at William, bapt. Frances, bapt. at Elizabeth, bapt. at St. Anne,
St. Mary's, at St. Mary's, St. Mary's, Mary's, Reading, 31 M.
Reading, 18 Reading, 26 Aug., 1670, bur. Desfontaines.
Aug. 1670. Jan., 1671. there 31 Jan., 1709.
Will, P.C.C.

Thomas Vachell, of Coley,
bapt. at St. Mary's, Reading,
25 June, 1685; died 1719.
Unmarried. Will, P.C.C.

William Vachell, of Coley, and
Great Abington, co. Cam-
bridge, bapt. at St. Mary's,
Reading, 21 October, 1686;
Colonel; J.P. for co. Cam-
bridge; disintailed Coley 1727
and sold it; died 1762 at Lack-
ford, co. Suffolk; bur. there
23 Jan. 1762. Will, P.C.C.
mar. Catherine, dr. of Edward
Chester, Esq.; of Cockenatch,
co. Herts; died 1758; bur. at
Barkway, co. Herts. Issue,
William, Anne, Lucy, Cath-
erine.

Henry Vachell,
bapt. at St.
Mary's,
Reading, 10
Oct., 1694;
Ensign 3 Jan.,
1717; no issue.

George Vachell,
bapt. at St.
Mary's,
Reading, 5
March, 1695;
died 1735.
Will, P.C.C.
No issue.

Tanfield
Vachell, bur.
at St. Mary's,
Reading, 8
March, 1701.

Charles Vachell,
bapt. at St.
Mary's,
Reading, 4
Jan., 1697;
Captain; died
1764; no issue.

Lucy, bapt. at
St. Mary's,
Reading, 18
Oct., 1686;
bur. there 10
May, 1712.

Beatrice, bapt.
at St. Mary's,
Reading, 19
Aug., 1693.



Swallowfield and its Owners.

By Lady Russell.

(Continued from page 17, Vol. III.)

At the end of 13 years Thomas Pitt was recalled from his Governorship of Fort St. George, and was succeeded by Gulston Addison, brother of the poet, who was recommended by the Court "to follow in the same steps as President Pitt." Thomas Pitt's son Robert, who had returned to England seven years earlier, writes to him on this occasion as follows: "The behaviour of the Company towards you has been as surprising to every one here as it will be to you . . . On the other hand your return home is necessary for your own comfort and the peace of your family. Mr. Dolben will inform you of some overtures from the Grand Duke of Tuscany as to your grand concern, but as peace is in all probability imminent, I hope an able chapman will soon be found." "The grand concern" alluded to is the celebrated "Pitt diamond," for the history of which we must go back some years. Thomas Pitt realised a large fortune by mercantile transactions in India, China and Japan, and diamonds were among his chief investments.*

In 1701 his banker and agent, Sir Stephen Evance, suggested to him to try and find some particularly large stone, and in November of that year Pitt first saw the famous diamond which has ever since been associated with his name. It weighed in the rough 410, or, some accounts say, 426 carats, and was probably the largest known diamond in the world. Pitt wrote to Sir Stephen, sending him a model of it. Sir Stephen answers: "Certainly there was never such a stone heard of before," but goes on to say "Wee are now gott in a warr, the French King his hands and heart full, soe he can't buy such a stone. There is no Prince in Europe can buy itt, soe would advise you not to meddle in itt." Pitt, however, was not to be discouraged by this advice, and commenced negotiations on his own

* Col. Yale says "There are in the British Museum transcripts of invoices of merchandise shipped from Madras by Thos. Pitt during his governorship there; these invoices consist of diamonds and a few other stones, piece-goods, opium, brass and tutenague, cotton, chank shells, &c."

responsibility. The price asked was 200,000 pagodas (a pagoda equal to about 10s.), but, after several months' bargaining, Pitt bought it from Jaurchund, the largest diamond merchant in the East, for 48,000 pagodas, about equivalent to £24,000. Pitt sent it to England in October, 1702, in charge of his son Robert, and many and stringent were his directions to ensure its safety. In a memorandum which he gave his son before starting, he says: "If you should have the misfortune, which God forbid, to be taken by an enemy, you must be sure to throw overboard every paper you have, and secure itt (the diamond) in the best manner you can." On his arrival Robert Pitt was to deliver it to Sir Stephen Evance, and was not to stir out of the ship till he or Mr. Alvarez came on board. In December, 1703, Robert Pitt writes from London to his father as follows: "I can now give you full tidings of the safety of your great concern here in England. . . . I hope that something will be done in your grand affair by next spring, and that I shall be able to have a crystal model made of it in its true polite shape, by shewing which as representing a thing that might possibly be found, and by consulting Amsterdam Jews, some insight may be obtained as to its real value. The King of Prussia, if able, is the likeliest chapman at present; though, were peace made, the King of France would certainly be the man. Mr. Cope has the cutting of it. Our present design is a single stone, and we hope to make it a brilliant. It proves the first water, but will be diminished almost one half in cutting. We have so managed it that what is cut off is in great pieces, and will sell for a good sum of money. Mr. Cope says that when finished it will weigh about 280 carats, and will be the wonder of the world. We found means to enter it safely through the Customs, and go on briskly perfecting it for sale. When you write it were better, for fear of the miscarriage of a letter, to say little about it, and what you do say I have a key to; by which means none but ourselves will understand it. On coming near England I thought it not safe to keep it as you delivered it to me; and for better security let Captain Boulton into the secret. We secured it, I think so effectually, that, had he been taken, we had preserved it. I presented him with a large silver punch bowl to the value of thirty odd pounds, on your account, which, for his fidelity ever since in the matter, he deserved."

Pitt wrote several irate letters about the cutting of the diamond. He wished that "the magnitude of the stone had been preserved though there had been some speck or flaw," but his son answered

that Mr. Cope found that "the flaws in the outside went so deep," that it was necessary to saw off pieces which reduced it to $136\frac{3}{4}$ carats, and it was the opinion of Mr. Alvarez and all that it was better to make it a pure stone of a less weight than to keep it greater and have it foul, for the reason that its being at once the largest stone in the world, and without flaw, makes it more valuable," and his son goes on to say "I cannot imagine that you were in any way cheated, for there was never a piece sawed off that I did not myself put on the place whence it was taken, and see if it exactly fitted. Mr. Alvarez was the chief manager in the sale of the pieces, and he protested that he would not have given so much for them.* It has been finished ever since March last, and locked up in an iron chest which stands in Sir Stephen's back shop†; he keeps the key of the padlock, and I keep 2 large keys which unlock the chest. I have been asked about it by a hundred people, and all the answers I ever made was that I wished it were true."

In 1708 Pitt had fresh alarms and thinks the safest place for the chest containing his "grand affair," is the Bank of England, but ultimately it was placed in the keeping of his kinsman, George Pitt, of Stratfieldsaye.‡

At the end of the year 1709, Thomas Pitt left Madras, delivering up his government, according to his own account, "in the most flourishing state that ever any place of the world was in, vastly rich, and famous for honourable and just dealings."

On his return journey he stopped at Bergen, Copenhagen, and Amsterdam, and wrote to his son to send him a model of the stone to Copenhagen, and says, "as I may sell something considerable abroad, enquire what goods from Denmark, Hamburg, or Holland turn to good account in England, or how returns may be made to the best advantage, and whether money is to be got by buying silver in Holland, and whether better in dollars or ingots." He also told his son to send him a letter of credit for £1,000, to the care of our envoy at Copenhagen and the same at Amsterdam.

It was from Bergen that Pitt wrote the true history of his purchase of the great diamond. He was induced to do this on account of the

* The clearance and dust were valued at from £7,000 to £8,000, but the cutting and polishing cost £5,000. The cutting treated by the slow hand process of the 18th century, occupied two years.

† In Lombard Street.

‡ George Pitt, of Stratfieldsaye, M.P., was son of his second cousin, George Pitt, by Jane Lady Chandos, daughter of Lord Rivers. He married first Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pile, of Beverstock, and secondly Lora, daughter of Audley Grey, of Kingston.

various scandalous stories that were spread concerning the means by which he became possessed of it. One of the stories was that the diamond formed one of the eyes of the god Jagrenat, and that Pitt stole it from Chandernagor. Another story was that it was found at Partaal, 45 leagues south of Golconda, by a slave who concealed it in a gash which he made in the calf of his leg, until he had an opportunity of escaping to Madras. There the poor wretch was said to have fallen in with an English skipper, who by his promises lured him on board, murdered him, then sold the diamond to Jamchund for £1000, and after running through the money, hung himself. Pope alluded to these reports when he wrote the following lines :

“ Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away ;
He pledged it to the Knight, the Knight had wit,
So kept the diamond and the rogue was bit.”

(“ *Sir Balaam.*” *Moral Essays*).

Streeter in his history of the Great Diamonds of the World, says, “There is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of this characteristic beginning of the adventures of the great diamond, with this exception : the sea captain sold it in all probability for £1,000, not to Mr. Pitt, but to Jamchund, who it will be seen in the course of our history, sold it to Mr. Pitt.”

Pitt's own explanation which he sent to the *European Magazine* for October, 1710, and which was republished in the *Daily Post* of November 3rd, 1743, seventeen years after his death, is as follows : “Since my coming into this melancholy place of Bergen, I have been often thinking of the most unparalleled villany of William Fraser, Thomas Frederick, and Sampa, a black merchant, who brought a paper before Governor Addison in council, insinuating that I had unfairly got possession of a large diamond, which tended so much to the prejudice of my reputation, and the ruin of my estate, that I thought necessary to keep by me the true relation how I purchased it in all respects, that so in case of sudden mortality, my children and friends may be apprised of the whole matter, and so be enabled thereby to put to silence and confound those and all other villains, in their base attempts against either. About two or three years after my arrival at Madras, which was in July, 1698, I heard there were large diamonds in the country to be sold, which I encouraged to be brought down, promising to be their chapman, if they would be reasonable therein, upon which Jamchund, one of the most eminent diamond merchants in these parts, came down about December, 1701, and brought with him a large rough stone,

305 mangelins, and some small ones, which myself and others bought. But he asking a very extravagant price for the great one, I did not think of meddling with it : when he left it with me for some days, and then came and took it away again, and did so several times, insisting upon not less than 200,000 pagodas (£85,000) and as I best remember, I did not bid him more than 30,000, and had little thought of buying it for that. I considered there were many and great risks to be run, not only in cutting it, but whether it would prove foul or clean, or the water good. Besides, I thought it too great an amount to venture home in one bottom, so that Jamchund resolved to return speedily to his own country, so that I best remember it was in February following he came again to me (with Vincatee Chittee, who was always with him when I discussed about it), and pressed me to know whether I resolved to buy it, when he came down to 100,000 pagodas and something under before we parted, when we agreed upon a day to meet and make a final end thereof one way or another. When we accordingly met in the consultation room, where after a great deal of talk I brought him down to 55,000 pagodas, and advanced to 65,000, resolving to give no more, and he likewise resolving not to abate, I delivered him up the stone and we took a friendly leave of one another. Mr. Benyon* was then writing in my closet with whom I discoursed on what had passed and told him now I was clear of it ; when about an hour after my servant brought me word that Jamchund and Vincatee Chittee were at the door, who, being called in, offered it for 50,000. I offered to part the 5,000 pagodas that was between us which he would not hearken to, and was going out of the room again, when he turned back and told me that I should have it for 49,000. Presently he came to 48,000 and made a solemn vow he would not part with it a pagoda under, when I went again into the closet to Mr. Benyon and told him what had passed ; so I closed with him for that sum, when he delivered me the stone for which I paid very honourably, as by my books appear, and thereby further call God to witness, that I never used the least threatening word at any of our meetings to induce him to sell it to me.

As this is the truth, so I hope for God's blessing upon this and all my other affairs in this world, and eternal happiness hereafter.

Written and signed by me, in Bergen, July 29, 1710.

THOMAS PITT.

* Daniel Benyon, father of Richard Benyon, Governor of Fort St. George, and great grandfather of the present Richard Benyon of Englefield.

From Bergen Pitt also wrote to his son Robert, saying : " If there be any vacancy for a Parliament man get me chosen if you can do so honourably ; but let my intimating it be a secret. Have your eye on some good and reputable lodgings for me in the city, and provide me with two footmen and a valet, trusty and such as have lived in good families, brisk and cleanly fellows, and give them my livery in plain and good cloth. Pray get me a neate campagne perwigg* not too bushy nor too long.

In October, 1714, Thomas Pitt writes from Pall Mall to his son Robert, " I was this day above an hour with the King and Prince ; certainly their aspect promises prosperity to England. I showed them the great diamond, which they admired, and seemed desirous of it, but I believe and hope the nation will give it."

In 1715 there are several letters to the same son expressing his anti-Jacobite sentiments, in the most forcible language and denouncing his son for his Jacobite proclivities.

One written in September, 1715, says : " I reached home (Pall Mall) last night after a pleasant journey from Vale Royal.† On my way, at Coventry, news met me of the arrest of three and six members of the House of Commons, among the latter being your bosom friend the Esquire of Combe (Mr. Harvey), who yesterday morning stabbed himself in three places. I hear that letters from his friends have been found among his papers, and hope there are none that can compromise you. I have heard that you are strooke in with your old hellish acquaintance, and in all your discourse are speaking in favour of that villainous traitor Ormond. The design of these packs of villains that are now taken up, was noe less than to cutt off the whole Royal family, and sett the cursed Pretender on the throne, in which miserable tragedy I should have had my share. God still avert it !" And two days later he writes, " Since last post, I have had it re-iterated to me that in all company you are vindicating Ormond and Bull (ingbroke), the two vilest rebels that ever were in any nation, and that you still adhere to your cursed Tory principles, etc."

* The Campaign Perriwig was imported from France. It was made very full, was curled, and eighteen inches in length in the front with drop locks.

† Vale Royal, Cheshire, belonging to Mr. Charles Cholmondeley, who married Essex, daughter of Governor Pitt and was grandfather of the first Lord Delamere.

(To be continued.)



The Antiquities of Wallingford.

By John Edward Field, M.A., Vicar of Benson.

(Continued from page 54.)

7.—ST. MARY THE MINOR stood in the High Street, upon a site known to Skermer, who says that “Mr. Thompson, a baker,” lived there, and that “the churchyard was Mr. John Goodwin’s back yard”*; but unless these premises could be identified, the names afford no clue at the present time. It has been suggested that we have a portion of this Church existing in the groined crypt or cellar on the south side of High Street, a short distance below the entrance to Wood Street; but this lies north and south, whereas the crypt of a Church would probably be east and west; and it is evident that it is merely a cellar, in which some vaulting-ribs of the 15th century and some Norman corbel-heads, probably from a church, have been re-erected. The site, therefore, of St. Mary the Minor has been regarded as hopelessly lost. But beneath the house which occupies the angle of the south side of High Street and the east side of St. Mary’s Street (the old Fish Street) a large number of human bones have recently been found; and though it does not appear that the bodies had been buried in an orderly manner, yet it may be presumed that in a town possessing ten disused churchyards, as well as four in use, one of these would naturally be chosen if a pit were needed for hasty and irregular interments in time of siege or of pestilence. Now the parish of St. Mary the Minor (with that of St. Michael) was united to St. Peter’s in 1374; and the present parish of St. Peter extends up both sides of the High Street to this point, and also extends along both sides of Fish Street as far as the White Hart entry, taking in only a narrow section of the block of buildings on the west of that street. We may fairly infer that this was the old parish of St. Mary-the-Minor, and that the spot where the bones have been disinterred was part of its burial ground. Since there would be no burials on the north side, the Church would probably stand against the High

* Hedges’ History of Wallingford, II., 412.

Street, as stated by Skermer, with its churchyard on the west and south beside Fish Street. Further, this churchyard was occupied by stalls for merchandise in the thirteenth century, and the Church is called St. Mary-de-Stalles in documents of that period,* while such stalls are not known to have existed in any other of the churchyards; from which we may infer that this was in a favourable position for such occupation, as would certainly be the case on the first thoroughfare from the High Street to the Market Place. The stalls, encroaching upon the roadway, would by degrees become permanent, giving place eventually to shops, and in course of time resulting in a street of exceptional narrowness. Finally, we have a deed of 20 Edw. 1, describing a tenement "situate 'in the smaller parish of the blessed Mary of Walyngford,' and extending from the street where the fish-market stands."† We may presume that this is the Fish Street of recent times; and the document therefore seems to fix the position of the Church beyond question.

8.—ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH stood on the west side of St. Martin's Street. Skermer says that it was "upon the garden ground between 'The Black Boy' and 'The Lamb,' formerly called 'The Bell'"; adding that "a great quantity of bones, lying in order in tombs made in the ground with stones and mortar," and "also foundations of the Church," were discovered here in 1712.‡ The mention of "The Lamb" indicates that the Church was near the end of St. Martin's Street, not far from the High Street. A short distance south of this point, in the garden behind the house which was lately the Post Office, the remains of burials have frequently been found, and there is a small but ancient yew-tree. The Church, therefore, seems to have stood on the south west of the central crossing of the town, as St. Mary the Minor stood on the south east. The Institutions of Rectors are recorded from the close of the 13th century down to 1386. It was perhaps not long after this that the parish was united with St. Mary's. The dedication to St. Martin was a favourite one in very early times. The Saint was Bishop of Tours, and died in 401. Very shortly afterwards St. Nynias dedicated in his honour the Church which he founded at Whitherne, in Galloway.§ A still more famous instance is that at Canterbury, the earliest sanctuary of the English Church in the

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, I., 345, 346.

† Ibid, I., 365.

‡ Ibid, II., 414.

§ Bede, Eccl. Hist., III., iv.

south of England, dedicated by St. Augustine* soon after his arrival in 597. At Oxford also the earliest of the parish Churches, certainly older than Cnut's day,† is St. Martin's at Carfax, situated, like this at Wallingford, at the central crossing. The apsidal building of which the foundations have recently been uncovered at Silchester, and which is thought with good reason to be the Church, stands in a similar situation. Perhaps, therefore, when the dedication and the position of St. Martin's are taken into consideration together, it has a higher claim than St. Mary-the-More to be regarded as the primitive Church of Wallingford.

9.—ST. PETER-IN-THE-WEST stood in the "corner of the Kenny, now called Kine Croft," says Skermer; and he adds "over against Stone Hall."‡ This leaves it doubtful whether the north-eastern or the north-western corner is meant; but it was probably the latter, just within the west gate of the town, where the pathway enters the Kine-croft, and the ground does not seem to have been excavated. The hostelry with the sign of "The Cross Keys," on the opposite side of the way and just outside the gate, preserves the memory of the Church. But no records of it appear to exist. The dedication of a Church at the gate of a town to St. Peter was a frequent custom, no doubt in allusion to the Keys. It is interesting to note that alike at Oxford and at Wallingford we find a Church of St. Peter both at the east gate and at the west gate; and at Oxford it may be presumed that Robert D'Oilgi, who built the Castle, was the founder of the Church of St. Peter-le-Bailey within it, while there is reason to believe that he was also the builder of St. Peter-in-the-East§; whence we may fairly conjecture that at Wallingford also, as he built the Castle, he may very probably have founded these two Churches of St. Peter.

10.—ST. RUMBOLD'S, otherwise called ST. RUALD'S, is the only Church of the fourteen of which the position has been entirely forgotten. Skermer knew it; but his statement that it was "in a plot of ground now let to Mr. Westall," and that the churchyard is "now let to Mr. Riggins, the minister of Wallingford,"|| does not help us. The tradition of its existence is corroborated by the records of the institutions of five Rectors from 1306 to 1352. It may be noted

* Bede, *Eccl. Hist.*, I., xxvi.

† Green, *Conquest of England*, p. 438.

‡ Hedges' *History of Wallingford*, II., 416.

§ Parker, *Early History of Oxford*, 250, 286.

|| Hedges' *History of Wallingford*, II., 416.

that Churches stood just within the east and the west gates, and another was a short distance from the north gate ; so that we might expect to find one similarly adjacent to the south gate. And Mr. Hedges tells us* that in 1877 numerous skeletons were discovered "just within the outer entrenchment, in the ground on the south of Goldsmiths' Lane, upon which the newly-erected foundry of Messrs. Wilder now stands." If, as we have already seen reason to suppose, the south gate was in the line of the north gate and St. Martin's Street and Lovers' Lane, the spot thus described would be close beside it. One burial was evidently of a person of some importance, for the skeleton (says Mr. Hedges) "was protected by rough stone slabs, placed edgewise on either side ; and near it was a piece of stone about twelve inches wide, which was hollowed in the centre as if to receive the head." Such an interment would scarcely take place apart from a Church, and would probably be within its walls. The skeletons were all of large size, and apparently of males only, and with the exception of this one were not lying in any order ; while one was much contorted, as if the man had died in agony ; from all of which Mr. Hedges infers that probably they were soldiers who had fallen in battle, an inference which is strengthened by their propinquity to the gate. It has been suggested above that one of the churchyards would almost certainly be chosen for such irregular burials. There are, moreover, existing documents which indicate the position of St. Ruald's parish. It included St. John's Hospital (presently to be noticed), which was immediately outside the south gate ; for a deed of 10 Edward I. refers to a "messuage on the south side of the burial ground of the Hospital of St. John in the parish of St. Ruald" ; and another, fourteen years later, grants "a house and curtilage situate in the parish of St. Ruald in Walengeford without the south gate."† From all these facts we may perhaps infer that the Church stood within the gate, and that a district outside was assigned as part of its parish, either originally or when the town outgrew its southern boundary. The dedication of this Church is of considerable interest ; for St. Rumbold, or Rombald, was a grandson of Penda, and died in the 7th century, being buried at Buckingham, where the Church is dedicated to him. Such a dedication at Wallingford probably points to the close of the 8th century, when this part of Berkshire was absorbed in the Mercian Kingdom ;

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 417.

† Ibid, I., 365, 367.

and we must infer that St. Rumbold's was the Church of the southern portion of the town before St. Leonard's was erected for the increasing population brought by the Normans to the riverside. There are therefore two, if not three, of the fourteen Churches of Wallingford which may be reasonably assigned to a period anterior to the great development of the town under the Normans. The two are St. Martin's and St. Rumbold's, the third being St. Mary-the-More. The Domesday Survey mentions only one Church, which belonged to the Bishop of Salisbury by right of his lordship of Sonning ; but it is not necessary to conclude that this was the only Church in the town.

(To be continued.)

Early Berkshire Wills, from the P.C.C., ante 1558.

(Continued from Vol. III., page 48.)

32.

The Will of JOHN AUDELET of Barton beside Abyndon, co. Barck, Esq.—4 Oct. 1533. To be buried before Our Ladie of Pety in the new chapell within the Conventuall church of our Blessed ladie in Abindon. To Maister Riche, vicar of St. Elyns in Abindon, to Maister Marble, vicar of the pishe church of Offington, and to other churches sundry bequests. To my servants Cecilye Comyshe and Johan Adean, to Edward Hynderling my wife's kinsman, to William Warner my servant, to Katheryn Read, sundry bequests. To William Boller my kinsman oder the ferme that I have of my lorde Abbot of Malmesbury, or else the ferme that I have of Maister Profest of Eton. Kateryn my wiff and Sir Thomas Yngilfeld, knight, executors. To wife Katherine and her heirs my manor and lands in Henbery and Salte march, co. Glouc., and also my manors and lands in Ipsden Basset and Ipsden Undercombe in co. Oxon. Witnesses, George Owey, docter of phesicke, and Thomas Read.

Proved 27 March, 1537, by Katherine the relict and executrix.
(3, Dyngeley.)

33.

The Will of KATERYN AUDELET of Abyngdon, widowe.—27 Nov., 1539. To be buried in the gilde within the church of St. Elynes in Abyngdon which I have bylded. To the reparacon of the highway between Abyngdon and Marcham £10. To Jone How my cosyn, to Marget How my cosyn, to Alice Rede, to Mary Rede, to Kateryn Rede, to Elizabeth Rede, to Anny Mayote, to Elnor Wroghton, to William Boller, to William Rushe, clerk, scrivener, to Jone Weix and her children, to William Cater, to John Bollard of Highworth, sundry bequests. To Edward Hynderlinge 100 shepe from my ferme at Offington. To Thomas Rede my cosyn my fermes at Barley, Suggeworth, Sonnywell and Offington. The residue to George Owyn, Thomas Rede and Thomas Ogle, gentilmen, executors. Doctor Lyndesey and Thomas How, overseers. Witnesses, Thomas Raynold, clerk, Reynold Welforde, Gylbert Freman.

Proved 14 Jan. 1539 by the executors. (1, Alenger.)

34.

The Will of AUGUSTINE AUSTEN.—1 Jan., 1505. To be buried in the church of St. Michael, Stepnynton. To William Weelder my mansion house in which I live and lands. Residue to William Austen and John Wylmot, executors. Robert Bolt, supervisor.

Witnesses, Master Richard Lloyd, vicar, John Hill, John Sharp.

Proved 28 Jan. 1505 by William Austen. (1, Adeane.)

35.

The Will of ROBERT AVENELL of Tachm (Thatcham).—13 Aug., 1510. To be buried in the churchyard of Tachm. To Philipp Halkyn and his son, to John my broder, to John Godfader, to Johane da. of Thomas Devely, to John son of Mathew Blocksam, to Jankyn Godfader, to Johane Blocsam, sundry bequests. Residue to Roger my broder, executor.

Witnesses, William Madocke, preest, John Smyth, John Calfe, William Cowper.

Proved 7 Feb. 1510, by Roger Avenell, the brother. (36, Bennett.)

36.

The Will of RICHARD AYLEF (AYLIFFE) of Laurence Wotton [co. Hants.].—18 Feb., 1540. To be buried in St. Laurence near my father and mother. To William A., my son, to Thomas A., to Richard A., my son, to Rowland A., my son, to Robard A., my son, to Elizabeth A., my da., Joanne my wife, to Margaret A., my da., to young John Hyde, of Brymton, to Ellynor Wether, my kins-

woman, to Richard Lambden, to Thomas Dycar, to Alice Goodchepe, to Annys Wether, my godda., to Thomas Wether, my godson, to sir Conant (?) Eldred to pray for me, sundry bequests. John Pottenger, clarke, and Feron Rowland, clarke, overseers. Wife Joane and Edward Mothe, clarke, executors. Whereas I have enfeoffed Master John Pollatt, esquire, Mr. Robert Putnam, esquire, Mr. William Wareham, Esq., Mr. John Aylyff, clerk, John Lese, clerk, John Wether, Thomas Lok, Robert Chapman and Richard Spyre in all my lands &c. in Thacheam co. Berks &c. by Indenture dated 10 Aug., 15 Henry VIII. [1523] as trustees.

Witnesses, John Gret, clerke, Humphrey Quarre, clerk, vicar of Wotton, Rowland Feron, clerk, Robert Bartlot, John Wether, Richard Carter.

Proved 15 March 1540, by Edward Mothe, one of the executors.

Admon. 18 May 1565 to Thomas Ayliffe, the son. (24, Alenger.)

37.

The Will of WILLIAM AYSCOGH, Bishop of Salisbury.—1450. (12 Rous.) In this Will the testator refers to Sonnyng, co. Berks, and Threske, co. Yorks.

38.

The Will of HENRY AYTHORP, of New Wyndesore.—8 Nov., 1487. To be buried in St. Andrew's, Clewar. Johan my wife. Kath [? Rich.] heredibus Johannis Pynk. Wife Johanna and William Bromewych, clerk, executors.

Witnesses, Robert Cotyngham, John Holme.

Proved, 20 Nov. 1487, by William Bromwich. (4, Milles.)

39.

The Will of JOHN BABHAM.—15 April, 2 Edward VI. [1548]. If I dye at Aston Clynte [Aston Clinton, co. Bucks] to be buried nygh my late wyffe there buried. If at Cokeham nigh my father and other friends departed. To Dorathee my wife and to her own children and to my da. Jones, household stuff, &c. To my said wife my lease in the Pryors Lesnes of Master Weldon and Master Alleyn demise. Arthur B., my son, shall have remainder of same. To wife for life my closes in Cokeham called Pryors Lesnes whereof I bought the revercon of Master Sewster. To my said wife the third part of my sygnetts or game of swans, of every three sygnetts that she shall yearly have she shall marke out one in my marke, but if one of three be not marked the game wyll decay. To my son Arthur B., all my lands &c. with my game of swanes. To my three sons Henry B., John B., and Robert B., 5 marks each yerely during

the terme I have yet to come in my ferme of Aston Clynton. To all my children begotten of Hellyn my wife all those legacies which their mother willed to them. So that Ursula do bestow unto Mary a herte of gold and Margaret unto Katheryn a crosse of golde. To Richard Blakeman, Thomas Sale, Wylliam Robynson, Robert Weston and John Sutton my servants 10s., and to Edmonde Marshall 6s. 8d. Mayster Doctor Wootton and Mayster Jones the scholemaster of Paules in London. The residue to be divided among my daughters Ursula, Margaret, Mare, Katheryn and Jone, to be delivered to them when married or 24. To my cosyn Mistres Elizabeth Lentall a gold ring. William Cutler and Alice his wife shall enjoy my ferme in Cokeham wherein they do dwell for life. My wife and Maister Paule Dorell my brother in law executors. My lady Peckham and my sister in law Mystres Restwoold, overseers. Witnesses John Overlpke, clerk, parson of Hedsor, Owen Nigh (?), vicar of Cobham, my sister Restwold, Thomas More.

Proved 19 June 1548, by Dorothy the relict, and 4 Nov. 1550 Paul Darrell renounced execution.

17 June 1566 admon. was granted to John Babham the son, Dorothy the relict having died. (8, Populwell.)

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

Petersham House,
Walham Green, S.W.

(To be continued.)

HURLEY.—I lately identified the following cuttings on the wall of a shed in the old Vicarage grounds, viz.:—"D.A. Vic. 1718." One Daniel Ayshford was Vicar of Hurley from 1683—1723.

CORRECTION.—I desire to cancel the words "with the dint of an old flint axe cut in it," which occur in my paper on "Hurley" published in October, 1891. The words were used by me, in the place mentioned, in connection with a Norman capital.

F. T. WETHERED.

LONG WITTENHAM.—A most interesting discovery has been made in this parish; owing to the effect of the long drought, some curious patches and lines were revealed in some fields. The farmer, Mr. Hewett, made some excavations, and it was thought that an important Roman station had been discovered. Roman pottery of various kinds have been found, a large deposit of lime and some broken tiles; but Mr. Haverfield is of opinion that the finds indicate an extensive British and Romano-British farmstead, and do not mark the site of any important station.



“Notes and Queries”

RELATING TO BERKSHIRE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications are invited upon all subjects of Antiquarian or Architectural interest relating to the County. All Literary Communications should be sent to the EDITOR, Barkham Rectory, near Wokingham, written on one side only of the Paper.

It is requested that all MSS. intended for printing should be written on foolscap paper, in an orderly manner, with REPLIES, QUERIES, and NOTES on SEPARATE SHEETS, and the name or initials of the writer appended to each communication.

Notes.

BERKSHIRE HISTORY.—The Reading Library has just begun what will in time prove a most valuable and unique County History in manuscript. Usually such collections of MSS. are left unfinished and then sold after the collector's death, but the Library has been fortunate in securing Miss Thoyts' MSS., and also the very able services of that lady to continue the work and arrange any MSS. which may be sent; and it is hoped that Berkshire people will be sufficiently interested in the bygone history of their native place as to send drawings and accounts of old houses, tombs, transcripts of deeds and diaries; epitaphs (especially from churchyard tombstones), pedigrees, and entries out of other parish Registers, in fact, anything local will be of value. Among Miss Thoyts' MSS. is a complete transcript of Lord Fingal's curious old Charter Book or Cartulary of Reading Abbey, an additional interest to this being the discovery of the book at the end of last century in an old Manor House at Shinfield belonging to the Wollascots, from whom Lord Fingal is descended, the book having doubtless lain there concealed ever since the Reformation. It contains a full list of charters of gifts of land to the Abbey from its foundation up to the 13th Century, besides lists of relics, books and vestments. In the British Museum is another Cartulary, known as the Wollscot MSS., which seems to be a list of later grants continuing up to the Reformation. It would be a great advantage if transcripts of this could be obtained for the benefit of the Local Antiquary as Berkshire at present has little written history. There is plenty of information, but it lies scattered in many places. The British Museum has a large collection, similar to that of Miss Thoyts, which was gathered together by Dr. Richardson and was sold by his widow. In the Bodleian are Mr. Clarke's MSS. The Reading Library Committee are most anxious to make their MSS. department as perfect as possible, and will be grateful for any additional MSS., which may be sent to Miss Thoyts whom they have empowered to receive and arrange them.

BINFIELD.—On the 2nd of August Mr. Browne gave a garden party, which was numerously attended. Before the party broke up, Mr. Browne led his guests to Priests' Wood (now called Pope's Wood), of which he is the owner, and pointed out to them the words, "Here Pope Sung," which he has caused to be cut on one of the largest beech trees, near the northern extremity of the grove. The words were cut first on one of the trees at the eastern edge of the wood, looking down the valley, and under it was a seat on which the Poet used to sit and meditate. That tree was blown down, upon which the words were inscribed on another tree nearer the middle of the grove; and when this tree also disappeared, some time after 1833, the words were not renewed until the present owner of the wood had them re-cut in July, 1893. At the request of Mr. Browne, Mr. Ditchfield, the Secretary of the Berks Archæological Society, gave a short account of what is known or surmised respecting the authorship of the words. It seems to rest (he said) between Lady Gower and Lord Lyttelton, both of whom are said, by different authorities, to have been the first to inscribe the words on one of the trees.—*Binfield Parish Magazine*.

Canon Savory is collecting much information with regard to the origin of this inscription, which we hope ultimately to publish. Our thanks are due to Mr. Browne for his restoration of this interesting memorial of the past.

EDITOR.

Queries.

ARE there any remains now of Harrison's Barn? There is mention in an account of the Siege of Reading of "the Invincible Fort at Harrison's Barn, a strong brick and stone barn, which flanked Caversham Road, and prevented entrance either by Caversham or Pangbourne Roads." Sir Samuel Luke (Butler's Hudibras) in his diary says that, at the time of the surrender, "they had only three ways out of the town, where they built three sconces, one at the Forbury, one at Harrison's Barn, and the other at the end of Pangbourne Lane."

A.C.

Replies.

THE ARMS OF READING.

HERALDS COLLEGE, LONDON, E.C.,

22nd September, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, which has been handed to me as the Officer in Waiting, and have much pleasure in answering "A Puzzled Burgess's" query. I have made a search through the Records and find that the men's heads only occur in the town *seal* (see extract from "C 12" enclosed, where the word "arms" wrongly occurs), while the *arms* contain maiden's heads as registered at our Visitation of Berkshire in 1566, and this design as then registered cannot be departed from by the Corporation of Reading

without a fresh registration by Patent. They are therefore the correct arms, and would be confirmed to the Borough when they apply to register a crest.

Yours faithfully,

H. FARNHAM BURKE,

Somerset Herald of Arms and Genealogist
of the Order of St. Patrick.

To the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.,
Barkham Rectory, Wokingham.



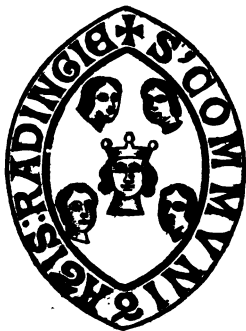
I, Henry Farnham Burke, Esquire, Somerset Herald of Arms and Genealogist of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, do hereby certify that the Arms above depicted, namely, azure a maiden's head and neck affrontée, couped at the shoulders proper, regally crowned or (with lining gules) and the neck encircled with a necklace and pendant also, or between four similar heads uncrowned, and without necklaces and pendants, do of right belong and appertain unto the Corporation of the Mayor and Aldermen of Reading, and were so registered to them at the Herald's Visitation of Berkshire, 1566.

H. FARNHAM BURKE,

Somerset Herald.

Heralds College, London, 22nd September, 1893.

C. 12, d, Her : Coll :



These are the Armes apperteyning to the Maior and Aldermen of Reading in the County of Berks. And at this present Visitac'on Thomas Kenton was Maior, Edward Dalby, Esqr., Steward, William Braxton senior, George Thorne, Thomas Seakes, Robert Creede, James Winch, Edward Johnson, Thomas Cotes, William Braxton junior, Robert Terrold, Michael Reading, Tho : Tilliard and Richard Fellowes, Aldermen. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the Five and Twentieth day of March in the Seaventeenth Yeare of the Reigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, Annoq'

D'ni 1665. THO : KENTON, maior.

I, Henry Farnham Burke, Esquire, Somerset Herald of Arms and Genealogist of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the Seal of the Borough of Reading, as registered at the Herald's Visitation of Berkshire, 1666.

H. FARNHAM BURKE,

Somerset Herald.

Heralds College, London, 22nd September, 1893.

Reviews.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARY'S, READING, BERKS, 1550-1662. TRANSCRIBED BY FRANCIS N. A. GARRY, M.A., AND A. G. GARRY. PREFACE BY THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.—Edward J. Blackwell (Reading), Folio pp. 200. Price 12s. 6d.

This is a work of great historical importance, and all antiquarian scholars will feel grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Garry for the zealous labours they have bestowed upon this valuable contribution to our knowledge of ecclesiastical, social and economic history. The task of transcribing so many pages of old writing has been no easy one, and we congratulate them most heartily upon the satisfactory completion of their labour of love. The volume possesses an additional attraction in having a learned and valuable preface from the pen of the Lord Bishop of Oxford. Admirers of the old town of Reading, students of the manners and customs of our forefathers, ecclesiastical historians, and all who love antiquity will here find matter for study and reflection. Our space forbids us at present from making extracts from the work; perhaps in another number we may be able to do greater justice to it; but in the mean time we would recommend all our readers to study the volume, and to take advantage of the store of knowledge and interest which is therein collected.

HOW TO DECIPHER AND STUDY OLD DOCUMENTS, BEING A GUIDE TO THE READING OF ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS, BY E. E. THOYTS, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY C. TRICE MARTIN, ASSISTANT KEEPER OF H.M. RECORDS. (Elliot Stock.)

This key to the family Deed Chest is extremely valuable to all whose vocation it is to study ancient MSS. Its author, Miss Thoyts, whose labours in the cause of Archæology in this County are well known, has had considerable experience in this work, and with much perseverance and endless patience has transcribed many a volume of crabbed old writing, monastic charters, and ancient deeds; she is therefore fully qualified to speak of the many difficulties which she has surmounted, and has kindly recorded her experience for the advantage of others who may follow in her steps. The various chapters deal with such recondite subjects as Law Latin, Law Technicalities, Manor and Court Rolls, Monastic Charters, Parish Books, and there are useful remarks on Old Letters and Abbreviations which so often puzzle less experienced students. It was a happy idea which inspired Miss Thoyts to write this work, for which many will be very grateful.

THE FIGHT ON THE ISLAND, OR READING ABBEY A.D. 1163. (Miss Langley, Reading.) The Author of "The Sack of Silchester," which many of our readers will remember, has woven a pleasing romance about the story of the famous wager of battle, fought between Henry, Earl of Essex, and Sir Roger de Montford. It has the great merit of historical accuracy and most faithfully delineates the manners and customs of the period. The archaic diction, the careful following of history, as well as the pleasing fancy of the writer, add great charm to his little work which only makes us long for more. We feel sure he could find many themes in the history of Reading upon which to found a romance which would be greatly appreciated by all who love the old town.



The Quarterly Journal

OF THE

Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.



Vachell, of Coley, Reading.

*By Rev. G. P. Crawford, Curate of St. Mary's,
Reading.*



(Continued from Vol. III., page 68.)

Before passing to the successor of Thomas Vachell it should be remarked that a family of the ancient name, originally of Bath, towards which place some of the Vachells migrated on their abandonment of Coley, but now established at Cardiff, are accustomed to trace their descent from one of his sons, William Vachell named in the pedigree as baptized in St. Mary's, Reading, 26 Jan. 1671. One of their earliest ancestors was another William Vachell, who in 1776 and 1777 occupied a position of some importance at Bath as 'Pumper' or lessee at a large rent of the celebrated Pump Rooms. He died 26 Nov. 1789, at Bath, and his death is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His portrait, showing a fine and handsome man decorated with the ponderous wig of that period, is preserved at the present day by his descendants. His eldest son, still another William, was one of those who on the occasion of a dinner at the

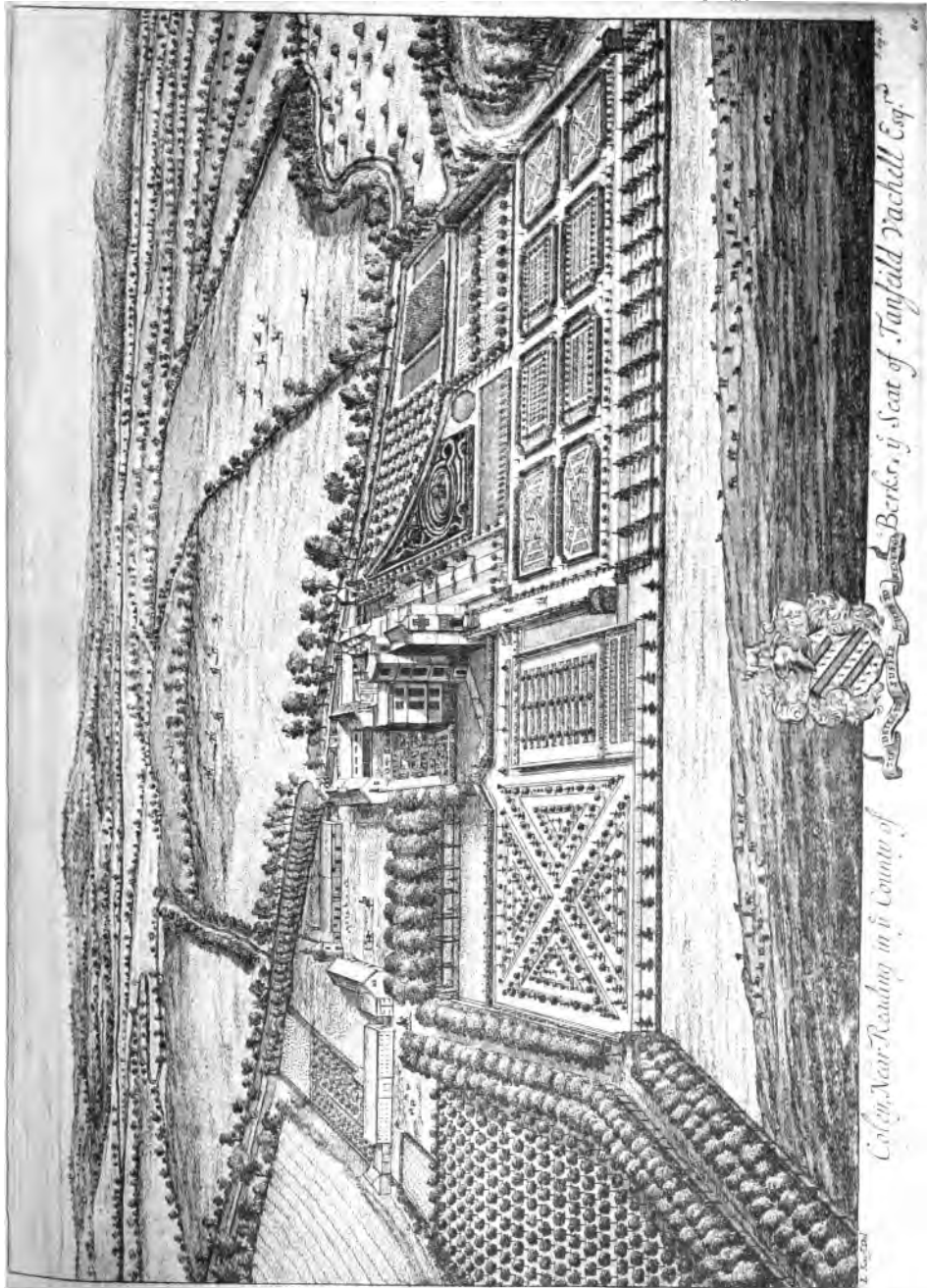
house of Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1776 addressed a round-robin to Dr. Johnson, concerning the epitaph which the latter was composing for the monument of Oliver Goldsmith. These gentlemen ventured to suggest to the great Doctor both that the epitaph should be composed in English and also that it should recognize the deceased with greater exactness as a writer, particularly as a poet. A facsimile of the round-robin is produced in Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, edited by G. B. Hill, D.C.L. (1887); and in it the signature of William Vachell appears next to that of Sir Joshua Reynolds. It would be outside the scope of this notice, dealing with the family at Coley, to treat in detail the descent of the family at Cardiff and to test its point of annexation with the main stock; but genealogists and readers who have followed this memoir with any interest will be glad to be apprised of its existence.

Tanfield Vachell now succeeded to the family estate and, in the capacity of High Sheriff for Berks and Member for Reading in two Parliaments, sustained the local prominence of his family. He married Dorothy, one of the daughters of Thomas Bretton, who is described as of London, a merchant, but who was possessed of property in the counties of Herts, Northampton, Surrey, Leicester and elsewhere.* It may be supposed therefore that she brought with her some addition to the property of the Vachells; and it is clear from her will that in later life she had become possessed in her own right of considerable landed estate.

Mention of the house at Coley has been reserved for this point of the history. The accompanying illustration is re-produced from a print in the collection of Mr. Rowell, of Duke Street, Reading; and in the original as in the present copy is described as the "Seat of Tanfield Vachell, Esqre." There can be hardly any doubt that this person is the Tanfield Vachell who succeeded in 1683 and not his predecessor of the same name. It would be interesting to suppose that the place represented was the same which King Charles had visited at the beginning of the Civil War, and which Dame Lettice Vachell in a pleading of 1659 describes as having been plundered in the time of the war between the late King and Parliament†; but the style of the architecture and the Dutch character of the garden, even after making allowance in the latter for the conventional treatment of the artist, as well probably as (if it were known) the date of the artist, preclude this supposition and

* P.R.O. Chancery Proceedings, Bridges 301.

† Chancery Proceedings, Bills and Answers. Collins 146.



Coley, Near Reading in the County of Berks, the Seat of Tanfield Vachell Esq.

suggest a house consisting of brick and stone and built in the last quarter of the 17th century. The pillar previously mentioned as standing in the present stables and bearing the initials of Thomas and Ann Vachell with the date 1679 may have had a prominent place in the old house, and actually chronicle the date of the building with the names of those who built it. It is not difficult by the help of the picture, to recognise at the present day the site of the house, though any obvious trace of it has disappeared, and though the present Coley House occupies quite another position. The irregular surface of the ground in a corner of the present park betrays some past interference with it; but foundations, still visible at the side of the Holy Brook, and more particularly the pigeon-house, existing at the present day and represented in the picture at one corner of the quadrangle, make it possible to fix, with some accuracy, the site as having been near the present farm buildings flanked by the brook and having extended across the present farm-road into the corner of the park. The ultimate fate of the house is not known. It had disappeared at the end of the 18th century, when, according to a later print, Mr. Chamberlayne, the Attorney-General, was inhabiting another house on the same site.

With Tanfield Vachell began the decadence of the family's wealth which no doubt contributed to the sale of the property in the succeeding generation. It may only have been caused by the expense contingent upon a large family of sons and daughters; but a petition* presented by his widow after his death to the House of Commons, mentioning his estates as heavily mortgaged, and himself as much more indebted than the sale of certain lands would rectify, certainly discloses an unsatisfactory condition of finance. He was anxious, however, that Coley should not pass out of the possession of the family and in his Will directed that the sale of other lands should be used to discharge liabilities to which this part of his estate was subject. He died in 1705, just after his election for the second time as the representative of Reading, and was buried in the family vault at St. Mary's Church. His Will [P.C.C. proved 11 Jan., 1705] is briefly as follows:—

I, Tanfield Vachell, of Coley, doe make my last will. I give . . unto my . . wife Dorothy Vachell, my mannors of Wheatley and Coley and my Farme called Battle Farme, and all my lands and tenements in Readinge, Tilehurst, Shinfield, Burfeild or elsewhere in co. Berks. I give £500 to each of my younger children, when 21 or on the days of their marriage After

* Journal of House of Commons, Vol. 15. 22 Nov., 1705.

such payments to convey the premises (&c.) unsold to my sonn Thomas Vachell and his heirs . . . I give all my goods and chattels to my said wife Dorothy Vachell, whom I make my Executrix. In witness . . . this 14 Jan., 1701.

TANFIELD VACHELL.

Witnesses { JOHN MERRICKE.
SARAH GREENWAY.
BEN. MORGAN.

His son, Thomas, a minor at the time of his father's death, succeeded to the estate, while the widow probably continued to reside in the house ; but he died whilst still a young man and unmarried. There is no record of his burial in the family vault, suggesting the probability of his having died out of England. By his Will* he left the greater share of his property to his eldest brother William, though making bequests to his other brothers and his sister. The general tenour of it is as follows :—

I, Thomas Vachell, of Coley, in the parish of St. Marie's in Reading . . . eldest son and heir of Tanfeild Vachell, late of Coley, Esq., doe make this my last will in manner following. I bequeath all my lands, tenements, &c., and all my estates . . . and all my personal estate unto my loveing Brother William Vachell, his heirs (&c.), upon the several trusts . . . to sell and dispose of my real estate. To devide the residue into three equall parts . . . two third parts thereof to and amongst my other Brothers and Sister, Henry, George, Charles and Beatricia, or to such as shall be living at my decease. (His brothers William and Henry are again mentioned). I appoint my brother William Vachell Executor of this my last will, or the eldest brother living at my death. 16 December, 1718

THOMAS VACHELL.

Witnesses { RICHARD CAPPER.
THOMAS STAFFORD.
JOS. STANYNOUGHT.

The widowed mother survived her eldest son for some years, dying in 1726, and was the last member of the family to be buried in the vault at St. Mary's Church. Her will, of which the substance is given below, directs that the property which she held in her own right at Ellington, in the County of Northampton, should pass to a younger son George.

6 Nov. 1719, 6th of George I. I, Dorothy Vachell, of the parish of St. Mary in Reading in the co. of Berks, widow . . . My body I order to be interred in my late husband, Tanfield Vachell, Esq., his family vault in the north isle of the parish Church of St. Mary, as privately as with decency may be. I do bequeath the sums in manner following. I give my mannors, messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Ellington, *alias* Eltingdon, co. Northampton, or any other town in the countyes of Leicester and Huntingdon . . . unto my son George Vachell, his heirs, &c., for ever, also to him all my personal

* P.C.C. Shaller 45; proved 25 Feb., 1719.

estate ; with Legacies, unto my eldest son Thomas Vachell, Esq., one Guinea in Gold ; unto my son William Vachell, the sum of £50 ; unto my son Henry Vachell, £100 ; and unto my son Charles Vachell, £100. Also unto my daughter Beatrice, £50. Unto Anne Sheppard, wife of William Sheppard, and my late servant, £5 ; and unto my maid-servants at the time of my decease 20s. apiece. George Vachell sole Exor.

DOROTHY VACHELL.

Witnesses { BAR. PENNY.
RICHARD WARD.
THOMAS BLAGSATE.

Proved P.C.C. 28 Nov., 1726.

Her death became the opportunity for disposing of the old estate, now encumbered with trusts ; and certainly possessing less attraction for an owner who was already established in another property. William Vachell who succeeded to the main estate of his brother, had married Catherine, daughter of Edward Chester, Esqre., of Cockenhatch, in the parish of Barkway co. Herts, and probably in her right had become possessed of a considerable estate at Great Abington in the county of Cambridge. It is not surprising therefore that in 1727, the year after his mother's death, he should have disposed of the Coley estate and been the means of its final alienation from the family who had possessed it through the changes and chances of four centuries.

Richard Thompson, Esqre., or Colonel Thompson, who purchased it, had probably occupied the house and estate before he became the owner, as he is described 'of Coley' in the year 1717 when he was High Sheriff of Berks.

It is very natural in every age to pass a sigh over the disappearance of 'old families' from their ancestral holdings ; but it must be remembered that other interests of the community are generally involved in the fortunes of land-holders, and that the alienation is to be deplored the less, if by a law, inexorable but really beneficent, they are relieved of responsibilities which they cannot any longer discharge from an impoverished exchequer.

It remains only for the writer to acknowledge his indebtedness to Lieutenant-General Henry Tanfield Vachell, who at considerable expense of labour and money has provided the material of this memoir, as well as the illustrations which have accompanied it. The connected account of the family history will not be carried further ; but it may interest some readers to see the pedigree extended to the present time, and for this purpose its continuation will be prepared, and, with the Editor's permission, inserted in a future issue.

It is interesting to note that Lieutenant-General Meredith Read lately visited St. Mary's Church, Reading, and immediately recognized the escutcheon on the Font bearing a chevron between three garbes, to which reference was made in the first notice, as the arms of his own family with which Thomas Vachell allied himself in 1546. The three incised escutcheons therefore bear the arms respectively of Reade, Vachell, and Knollys; the fourth is plain.

(To be continued.)

Swallowfield and its Owners.

By Lady Russell.

(Continued from page 74, Vol. III.)

In October, 1715, Thomas Pitt writes to tell his son that a ship from St. George has brought him the news that "poor Benyon and Mr. Fleetwood* are dead," and adds, "In the former I have had a great loss, which delays my leaving town till Monday."

In 1714, Thomas Pitt and his son Robert were returned for Old Sarum, and again in 1715. In this year Pitt was named one of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches. Amongst those he built was St. Mary's at Abbott's Ann,† near Andover, where he had just bought an estate. It is a sad specimen of the debased taste of the day. In it there is a window to his memory.

In 1716 he was appointed Governor of Jamaica, and wrote to his son Robert, "with what you have wasted of my estate that I consigned to you, what settled, and what I permitt you to possess, what bestowed on your brothers and sisters amounts to upwards of 90,000*l*. I have been at great expenses at home, the great diamond unsold, so in my 64th year of my age, I am travelling to retrieve this, and

* Mr. Fleetwood, Governor of Fort St. George about 1686. His daughter Elizabeth married in 1726 Richard Shelley, son of Sir John Shelley, and was great-great-grandmother of the present owner of Swallowfield.

† The present Rector of Abbott's Ann, the Rev. T. Burrows Fenwick, is descended from a cousin of Governor Pitt's.

seek my quiett, and endeavour to forgett it if I can." Governor Pitt, however, never took up this appointment.

Probably the sale of his great diamond made him alter his mind, After having had it in his possession fifteen years, he sold it early in 1717 to the Regent Phillipe, Duc d'Orleans, for the French crown, during the minority of Louis XV. A model of the diamond had been sent to Paris to the celebrated John Law, who took it to the Regent, and to the Duc de St. Simon. Both Law and St. Simon agreed that France should become the possessor of the diamond which was up to that time decidedly the finest gem ever seen in Europe, it being described as "of the size of a plum, perfectly white, without spot and of an admirable water." The Duc d'Orleans accordingly agreed to buy it. The price to be given was £130,000 out of which £5,000 was to go to Law, which no doubt accounted for the advice given by the astute Scotch financier. Some accounts say that the sum was £135,000, but we have Governor Pitt's own account of the transaction written to his son Robert, on June 29th, 1717. He says, "The stone was sold for 2,000,000 lires, sixteen to one pound sterling—£125,000. I received the third of the money, and the remainder is in four payments, every six months, with five per cent. interest, for security of which I have crown jewels, four parcels, one to be delivered at each payment."* The remainder was never paid, and when it was claimed from the French government by the children of Governor Pitt, the debt was fully admitted, but it was pronounced impossible to enter into the past transactions of the Regent. This being the case the price really received by Pitt must have depended, as Col. Yule says, "on the value of the three boxes of jewels pledged as security, respecting which there seems to be no evidence forthcoming." Lord Stanhope, (Governor Pitt's grandson) tells us that the diamond was carried over to Calais by Thomas Pitt himself, accompanied by his two sons, Lord Londonderry and Mr. John Pitt, and by his son-in-law Mr. Cholmondeley. Pitt probably concealed it on this occasion as he had done previously, by inserting it in the heel of his boot, for which purpose the heels were made extra high and very square, as may be seen in his portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller, at Chevening.†

* In the inventory of the French Crown Jewels, drawn up in 1791, it is valued at £480,000.

† The further history of this diamond, henceforth called the *Regent*, is so eventful that it is deserving a special notice. In 1722, it was in the circlet of

Immediately after the sale of the diamond, Governor Pitt began to invest the money in land, and that same year he bought Boconnoc, in Cornwall, from Lady Mohun, and Swallowfield from Lord Clarendon.

On August 16th, 1718, Governor Pitt writes, "I went on Thursday to Swallowfield: Col. Otway* and Mr. James were with me. We ordered many alterations which will, I fear, put me to vast expense. I wish I had a better head than Abbiss† there. The house has been made much more cheerfuller by the cutting down of trees."

On August 10th, 1721, he writes to his eldest son Robert, "Tomorrow morning I sett out for Swallowfield, and shall call at Eton to take your two boys with me, and some of their comrogues; and will sett them down there again on Monday." The younger of these two boys was the future Lord Chatham. He had been sent to Eton at an early age and placed upon the foundation. We do not know which of his "comrogues" went to Swallowfield, but amongst his chief friends at Eton were George, Lord Lyttleton, Henry Fox, 1st Lord Holland, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Henry Feilding, and Charles Pratt, Lord Camden.

In November, 1722, Governor Pitt wrote from his lodgings in Pall Mall to his son Robert Pitt: "I hear that the villains at

the crown worn by Louis XV. at his Coronation. In 1792, the National Assembly deposited it with the other jewels of the Crown at the Garde Meuble, from whence it was stolen and was not found till twelve months later. One account says in a ditch, and another in the timber-work of a garret in a Cabaret. In 1796, it was pledged to German bankers as security of horse-furniture. Redeemed in 1797, it was again pawned in 1798 for horse-furniture needed for the army, this time to Vandenberg, a banker of Amsterdam, who attracted crowds to see it in a glass case. When remonstrated upon the danger incurred by so doing, Vandenberg replied, "The Regent that is in the glass case is a sham, the real Regent is in my wife's stays." At the Coronation of Napoleon in 1804, he wore the Regent in the handle of his sword, where it was placed between the teeth of a crocodile, "unaware," as someone writes, "how much this gem had contributed towards raising up the most formidable opponent to his ambition." In 1815, the jewels were carried away by Louis XVIII. in his flight, but he brought them back at the second Restoration. On the Accession of Charles X., all the stones were re-set for his Coronation. They were then unused till 1854, when the Regent was placed in the Diadem of the 3rd Napoleon. In 1870, it was sent with the rest of the Regalia to the Governor of the Bank of France. In 1886 most of the French Crown jewels were sold, but the Regent was amongst the few retained, and was a short time ago in the cellars of the Treasury awaiting a special receptacle which was to be made for it in the Louvre.

* Col. Otway, Governor of Jamaica.

† In his will, Governor Pitt left a legacy to his "servant James Abbiss."

Swallowfield are making more small arches to the Bridge towards the house. Let it be who it would that order it, they shall pay for it by the living God!" This is the bridge over the Blackwater in Swallowfield Park. It has five arches. On the top of the parapet on the Church side is a sundial, and underneath it and above the centre arch are the initials, "T.P., 1722."

Governor Pitt's grandson William (the future Lord Chatham), was frequently at Swallowfield in the year 1724. On March 31st, the Governor writes to his son Robert from London, "I set out for Swallowfield Friday, your son William goes with me." On May 12th he says, "I observe you have sent for your son William from Eton. He is a hopefull lad, and doubt not but he will answer yours and all his friends' expectations." On June 23rd he writes, "I shall be glad to see Will here as he goes to Eton, and I wonder you keep him so long after the time appointed;" and on July 5th he says: "Monday last I left Will at Eton."*

1725. In the year 1725 Governor Pitt's health caused anxiety to his friends and family, and seems to have increased his natural testiness. Robert Pitt, his eldest son, whilst residing at Bath for his own health, which was very bad, had frequent letters concerning him from Sir Thomas Hardy. In one he says: "I dined with the old gentlemen (Gov. Pitt) last Saturday; the Col.† is at home again, so that we are very happy, if the keys were not carried to the old gentleman's bedside at 10 o'clock every night, so that there is no going to the Mascarado next Thursday without leave. There must be a grant obtained from the King for the park at Swallowfield, else anybody may rob the park of all the deer, and cannot be prosecuted." Two months later, the same correspondent writes: "I went to dine with Governor Pitt, and do not apprehend that there is anything amiss. The old gentleman was out of order last week, but is now pretty well again; but breaks still, and complains much of want of stomach, and eates more than I can do."

* William Pitt was entered at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1726.

† John Pitt, the Governor's third son, Col. of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards.

(To be continued.)



The Antiquities of Wallingford.

By John Edward Field, M.A., Vicar of Benson.

(Continued from page 79.)

11.—ST. LUCIAN'S CHURCH stood five poles southward of the Almshouse* ; and the site, at the edge of the Chalmore Gardens, is well identified by the bones which have been often and quite recently disinterred there. It was evidently the Parish Church for the eastern half of the district outside the earthworks, between the Mill Brook and Bradford's Brook, while the whole or part of the western half of this district was in St. Rumbold's parish. Thus St. Lucian's would seem to have been connected from the first both with the parish of St. Leonard within the town and with the neighbouring parish of Sotwell. A Charter of King Henry I. granted "the Churches of Saints Lucian and Leonard in Wallingford with all their appurtenances" to the Priory of St. Fritheswithe in Oxford, and the grant was confirmed by a Charter of Pope Hadrian IV., which specifies "the Church of St. Lucian with the Chapel of Sottewelle and all its appurtenances."† Afterwards, when the parish of St. Lucian was absorbed in that of St. Leonard, the Chapelry of Sotwell belonged to the latter Church, from which it was severed in 1868. St. Lucian was a priest of Antioch, martyred in the early part of the fourth century, and was a popular Saint in the Middle Ages. We may presume that the dedication of this Church, like that of St. Leonard, is of Norman date, and that both had been recently founded when they were given by Henry I. to St. Fritheswithe's. Its connection with the Oxford Priory seems to have given rise to a groundless idea that it was itself a monastic house.‡

12.—THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, with its free Chapel, was immediately outside the south gate, on the west of the open space known as the Lower Green. The remains of it exist in the house which occupies the angle between this green and the lane now called St. John's Road. Skermer speaks of "the ruins of the chancel still to be seen" ; and the massive north wall of the front

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 374.

† Dugdale, Monasticon (1655), I., 174, 175.

‡ Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 298.

garden of this house is evidently ancient, and is probably a part of these ruins. The cellar of the house was certainly either the cellar of the old hospital or the crypt of its Church ; and the general aspect of the house, including the high-pitched roof of the western portion, is sufficient evidence that the entire fabric is in all material points of mediæval date. Skeletons have recently been found in the garden near the south-west corner of the adjoining house, now called St. John's, showing the situation of the burial-ground. The foundation consisted of a master, brethren, and sisters, who were engaged in works of charity, and it is described as being in the parish of St. Ruald. The earliest record of its existence appears to be a grant of the year 1240, when a messuage in the parish of St. Leonard, "within the south gate of Wallingford," was granted to it. Certificates in the reign of Henry VIII. speak of it as having been founded by the inhabitants of the town.* In connection with it there was a Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen for Lepers across the river at Newnham Murren.†

13.—THE PRIORY OF THE HOLY TRINITY was the great monastic establishment of Wallingford. It was a Convent of Benedictine Monks, founded by Robert D'Oilgi as a cell of St. Alban's Abbey, in the days of Paul of Caen, who became Abbot in 1077. It stood on the north of the High Street, about midway between Castle Street and the west gate, and its grounds occupied nearly the whole of the north-west quarter of the town, including the meadow now known as the Bull Croft. Mr. Hedges‡ mentions the discovery of massive foundations of flint work on more than one occasion ; of skeletons, and a small stone coffin ; also of an ornamental seal, and several encaustic tiles. Among these last, which are laid in the pavement of a summer-house at the northern end of the Croft, one or two bear the figures of lions, and the rest have various designs of fleurs-de-lys and roses, and other ornamental patterns. In the wall of a sunk fence which formed the eastern boundary of the grounds, now in the garden of the Croft, there is a fragment of a Norman arch bearing a good grotesque mask with beak and ears. Portions of chevron moulding and other fragments are built into the walls of buildings at the southern end, and in the garden-wall of "The Priory" there is a fine early English stoup or piscina. Near the south-western corner of the enclosure is

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 370, 371.

† Ibid, 372.

‡ Ibid, II., 358.

the fish-pond, with a piece of flint wall on its southern margin ; and at the south-eastern corner a portion of an old building forms the northern end of the cottages in Victoria Place. There is thus an abundant series of relics of the monastic buildings along the north of the upper part of High Street. In 1525, April 19th, Geoffrey, the last Prior, surrendered the house to the King's Commissioners. Five years later "half the Priory Church" was bought by the bridgemen for the repair of the bridge, and six score loads of its stones were conveyed thither.* Several of these stones, with Norman diaper-work and chevron ornament, are to be seen in the arches of the bridge on the Oxfordshire bank. It may also be presumed that the gabled house of Tudor date facing the Kine Croft, and known as Stone Hall, is built with the materials, as it occupies part of the site, of the Priory. The next house still preserves the name of "The Priory." A parish of Holy Trinity is mentioned in grants of property preserved in the Corporation chest† ; whence it would seem that the Church was parochial as well as monastic. It now forms part of the parish of St. Mary-the-More. The seal of the Priory represented our Saviour seated on a rainbow, raising His right hand in benediction and holding a book in His left. It is attached to a deed of the fifteenth century among the documents of the Corporation, and is figured by Mr. Hedges in his frontispiece.

14.—THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, within the Castle, was certainly in existence in King John's reign, and was probably an appendage of the Castle from earlier times. It is said to have been founded by Milo Crispin,‡ the second Norman Lord ; possibly in succession to a Saxon Chapel. It doubtless served for the inhabitants of the Castle, while the neighbouring Churches of All Hallows and St. Peter were built for the benefit of the dependents about the Castle gates on the west and south. The precincts of the Castle are still extra-parochial. In the 10th year of Edward I. the Church of St. Nicholas was liberally endowed by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, the King's cousin, who is often spoken of as its founder, and who brought his bride here in 1272. The endowments were further increased by Edward the Black Prince, whose widow, Joan of Kent, died here. The Church then possessed a dean and six prebendaries or chaplains, together with six clerks and four choristers. It was suppressed at the commencement of the reign of

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 254.

† Ibid, II., 336.

‡ Lyson's Berkshire.

Edward VI., and the buildings were purchased shortly afterwards by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, as a place of retirement in times of pestilence. A few years later they were for the most part demolished, and eventually the site passed into private hands. The situation of it, between the inner and outer moats of the Castle, has already been described. The existing remains of the Collegiate buildings (which about half-a-century ago were a malt-house) are a west wall with a doorway and four windows of perpendicular date, and a lofty and massive south wall, with part of the Church tower at its eastern end. This tower was built by Dean Underhill (1510 to 1536), as we learn from Leland :—"The Deane afore Dr. London that now is, built a fair steple of stone at the west end of the Collegiate Chapel, in making whereof he defaced, without license, a piece of the King's lodging, joining to the eastward end of the Chapel. The Decane hath a fair lodging of tymbre, within the Castle, and to it is joined a place for the ministers of the Chapel." There is also extant a letter of Dr. London, the last Dean, to the Lord Privy Seal, supposed to be of the year 1538, in which he states that King Henry VIII. "dydde within thees viij. years past bylde newly the hole Colledge, in maner all, as well the Deans as the Prests and Clerks lodgyngs." From the light which these two passages* throw upon the ruins, we gather that the Church has entirely disappeared with the exception of its western tower, and that the lodgings which Henry VIII. built for the Collegiate body, being of timber, have also disappeared. Leland is puzzling when he states that "a piece of the King's lodging *joining to the eastward end of the Chapel*" was defaced by the erection of a *western* steeple. It looks as if he meant to say "the King's lodging *joining eastward to the end of the Chapel*"; in which case this "King's lodging" would be the existing buildings,—possibly appropriated by the King to his own use when he built the new lodging of timber for the Dean and clergy. The ground adjacent to them is known as the priests' orchard. The portion of the tower which remains is now surmounted by a modern turret, in which several encaustic tiles from the Church and various other relics of the Castle are preserved by Mr. Hedges. The graveyard was, as usual, on the south of the Church, the site being now on the south-east of the ruins, where "human bones are frequently turned up in the garden ground."†

(To be continued.)

* Quoted by Hedges, II., 296, 297.

† Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 308.



Early Berkshire Wills, from the
P.C.C., ante 1558.

(Continued from Vol. III., page 82.)

40.

The Will of THOMAS BABHAM, citizen and grocer of London.—
11 Oct., 1490 (?) My fadere in law Richard Hakedy and my
modere his wife to whom I was executor. To the high altar of
Cokeham co. Berks, to the high altar of St. Stephen in Wallbrook,
London, to Alice and Anne my daughters, sundry bequests. To
Margaret my wife my game of swannes that I have belonging to my
place in Cokeham and after her death to Richard Babham
my son. To William B., my son the terme of years I have in the
gardens without Bishopsgate, London. To the wives of John
Parker, scrivener, John Wille and William Bevell my sons-in-law, to
the children of the said John Will and Margaret his wife my
daughter and to every child of William Bevell and Letice his wife
my da. and to every child of Thomas Babham my son and Anne
his wife. Residue to wife Margaret, executrix.

Witnesses

Proved ?

(36, Milles.)

41.

The Will of JOHN BADLAY of Abyngdon.—4 Aprill 1494. To be
buried in the church of the monastery of St. Mary in Abendon. My
lands late purchased in Lacheforde towne and in the fields of great
Haseley shall remayne unto Kattryn my wyff for 24 years and
remainder to Isabell my daughter and her heirs. An obit to be
kept to pray for the souls of my wife Johan and Agnes. To John
Hokley my servant. A great Pot &c. and a coverlet of Rede to be
delivered to my brother's son which was the bequest of my fadyr.
To John Pyper of Brightwell. To Nycolas Pyper of Barkwyke. To
John the son of Nycolas Pyper and to his brother. To John
Shepperd sometime my servant. The residue to Christopher Swanne

for the benefit of my soul, sole executor. To William Kyng. Witnesses, Maister Willm Herward having care of my sowle. Maister Thomas Byshopp. Thomas Say the elder. Thomas Umfray, Roger Mayot.

Proved 26 June, 1494, by the executor. (9, Vox.)

42.

The Will of WILLIAM BAILLY, citizen and lyndraper of London.—2 April 1437. To be buried in St. Mary Abchurch, London, near late wife Thomasine. Master Henry Penwortham, clerk, my wife Marion, Richard Clardich, clerk, and Roger de Cestable, executors. My daughters Isabel and Agnes, my son John. Alice, wife of Thomas Yool, citizen and “pandaxtore” of London. Margaret Hardyng “cognate mee.” Sampson Nundy. Wokynghm in com. Whiteshir, &c.

Proved 10 August, 1437. (22, Luffenam.)

43.

The Will of SIR ROGER BAKER *als.* WHITE.—14 Dec. 1457. To be buried in the parish church of S. Marie in Aldermanston. To Robert Barre, John Hasshle, Master John Baker, Sir William Boord, vicar of the said parish church, Robert Biflet, my brother William of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, Isabelle wife of Robert Biflet, William, Thomas and Robert Biflet my son, Elizabeth Biflet, Thomasine Biflet, Alice Biflet senior, Johanne Biflet, Alice Biflet junior, Adam Michel, Sir Moris, John Curteys, sundry bequests. The residue to Master John Baker, Sir William Bord and Robert Biflet my executors. Witnesses, John White *als.* Baker, John Northcote.

Proved 27 Jan., 1457. (11, Stokton.)

44.

The Will of JOHN BANASTER of ffynchampstede.—12 Sept. 1492. To be buried in the parish church. Margaret my wife my executrix. Witnesses, Sir Henry Rolf, Ric. Hall, Robert Hall.

Proved 14 June, 1493. (26, Dogett.)

45.

The Will of JOHN BARANTYNE squeyre.—28 June, 1474. To be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Chalgrave co. Oxenford. To the high aluter of the prish church of Haselay xx^s. To Austyn Barantyne my sonne toward his marriage he to be guyded by Elizabeth my wife cc marks. To Johanne Barantyne my daugh-

ter, Elizabeth Kelly my servant, William Styleman my servant, Thomasyne my servant, Mawde Jaynour and Margery Stedman my nurses, John Richardsonne my servant, John Coke, John Gey, Alson Chestre and Richard Horseman, sundry bequests. Elizabeth my wife principall executrix. Thomas Hampden of Hampden co. Buk, squyere, co-executor. My lordshipps, manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Oxenford, Bedford and Berks to the said Elizabeth my wife except those which I purchased of Richard Harcourt, knight, in Chalgrave co. Oxenford and of the Duchesse of Suff in Goldove called Symyons lands. John Barantyn my son and heir to have the latter. Elizabeth my wife to have the manors of Haseley and Henton during the nonage of my son and heir John Barantyn the elder and the other children if it so happen that Dame Jane Marnay decesse before they be at their full age. The said Elizabeth my wife to graunte unto frere Richard Wynchelse, Doctoure in Dyvynyte of the order of freres prechours of London one annuell rent of xl^s sterling for his life of and in the manor of Argentynes in Chalgrave, and also unto William Vachell an annell rent of xiiij^s iiii^d for his life of and in the manor of Goldove co. Oxenford.

Proved 8 April, 1477. (34, Watlys.)

46.

The Will of ANTHONY BARKER, clarke and vicar of Sonnyngge.— 4 Aug. 1551. To be buried in or abowte the Chapell made in the Northeside of the Chauncell of Sonnyngge. To my brother Ambrose Barker, my brother John Barker, my brother Leonard Barker, my cosyn William Barker of the Temple, my cosyn Christopher Lytcott, Edward Marten, my sister Lytcott, my sister Barker of Sonnyngge, my brother John's wife, my cosyn Anne Bridges, my cosyn Anne Barker my brother John's daughter, my brother Leonard's children, goodwief Chefford, Bye's wiffe, Bessant's wief, Ewste's wief, and Edward Martyn, sundry bequests. To my brother John and his heirs a new built house and a pickell thereunto belonging at Synsam now in the tenure of one William Lything [? Rything]. My brothers Ambrose, John and Leonard and cosyn Barker aforesaid, executors. By me Edward Martyn propria manu.

Memorandum that on xv. November 5, Edward VI. the said Anthony Barker did bequeath unto William B. his cosyn fellow of the Middle Temple in London all his goods in the vicarage of Sonnyngge with the lease of the pke of Sonnyngge And he to enter into it immediately after his decease And also be bequeathed unto

the said William Barker and to Anne Barker his mother all other his leases &c. being pntē Edwardē Martyn and others.

Proved 20 June, 1553. (14, Tashe.)

47.

The Will of JOHN BARKER of Wokingham.—25 August, 1551. To be buried near brother William Barker in chancel of church of Sunning. To my daughter Anne Barker when married £66 13s. 4d. she to be ruled and married by the advise and counsel of her mother and my brother Anthony Barker. To my daughter Briget Barker £66 13s. 4d. at marriage. To my eldest son William Barker a gold ring. To my son Thomas Barker £20. To my son John Barker £20. To my daughter Elizabeth Hyde £6 13s. 4d. Legacies to brother Leonard Barker, son William Barker, sister Ann Barker late wife of brother William and to my cosyn Bridge her daughter. Wife Agnes Barker, sole executrix. Brother Anthony Barker, overseer. Witnesses, Leonard Barker, mercer, my brother, William Smyth both of London, William Alyn, William Bye, Thomas Beston, Thomas Hyde.

Proved 11 May, 1552. (15, Powell.)

48.

The Will of WILLIAM BARKER of Readyng.—20 July, 1518. To be buried in the church of the ffriores mynors of Reading. Unto Robert Dodson of Reading, dier, my best gowne &c. The residue to wife Edith sole executrice. Robert Dodson, dyer, aforesaid, overseer. Witnesses, Sir Thomas Watkyn, Willm Edmondez, Robert Parker, John fforster.

Proved 25 Jan., 1519. (24, Ayloffē.)

49.

The Will of WILLIAM BARKER of Sonnyngē.—18 August, 1549. To my wife my part of my lease of Sonyngē park and Vernhill during her widowhood and to continue in house with my brother Anthonye Barker. My brother John and William Barker his son. To my wife and my daughter Ann Bruggs all of my plate. To my brother John and his heirs for ever my house at Cheswyck. To my brother Anthonye Barker my lease of the brech in Simsam to keep and maintain his house withal. Legacy to Mr. John Sandes. To Anne Barker my brother John's daughter £20 to her marriage. The residue to brothers Anthony and John, executors. Witnesses, William ffreman, George Sharpe, clerke, William Bricke, clerke.

Proved 4 June, 1551. (15, Bucke.)

50.

The Will of JOHN BARKYSDALL of Spene, inholder.—16 April, 1549. To be buried in Spene church. To Alys my wife all my goods &c. sole executrix. Witnesses, Robert Barkysdall of Kyvell, Robert Surrage of Spene, John Goldewyre oversear, Richard Cocks, Robert Serrege.

Proved 12 May, 1550. (12, Coode.)

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

Petersham House,
Walham Green, S.W.

(*To be continued.*)

Early Charters and Documents relating to the Church and Manor of Bisham, Berks.

By Mr. Nathaniel Hone.

(*Continued from page 59.*)

BY an entry on the Patent Rolls (8 Ed. II., pt. 1, m. 17) we find that in October, 1317, a grant of the Manor of the New Temple with all the possessions of the Templars "in suburbio London," was made to Thomas E. of Lancaster, about which time it is probable that Bisham came into his hands. In the *Inq. p.m.* of his possessions in Berkshire, taken at Hungerford 1 Ed. III., "the Jurors say that the said Earl held in his demesne as of fee, of the lord King, the Manor of Bustleham which is worth per ann. in all issues forty six pounds." At the suppression of the Templars it was doubtless the intention of Ed. II., in common with other European sovereigns, to retain the spoils of the Order in his own hands; but this wholesale confiscation was frustrated by the

action of Pope Clement V., who at the Council of Vienne formally dissolved the Order, and at the same time published a Bull, requiring that the Templars possessions in lay hands should be forthwith surrendered to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John. This was carried into effect in England by a Statute in Parliament 17 Ed. II.,¹ which enacted that all who held any lands of the late suppressed Order should account for the same at Westminster within one month of the ensuing feast of Easter. The Manor of Bisham, which had been granted to Hugh le Dispenser two years previously, would, by force of this Statute, pass to the Knights of St. John, but (probably at request of the King) within a few months (4th July) it was re-granted to the said Hugh by the Prior of the Order, as recorded in the *Inspeximus* Charter before quoted.

During the time that the possessions of the Templars were in the hands of the King, a return was made of all such in the various counties to the office of the Lord Treasurer Remembrancer, which still exists in three large Rolls in the Public Record Office. The following *Compotus* or Account was made by Richard Damory, Lord of Bucknal, and is interesting as giving an idea of the estate of a small Preceptory at the time of the suppression.

TRANSLATION.

*Compotus*² of Richard Damory late sheriff of Oxon and Berks &c. . . . of the issues of the Manor of Bustleham, from the iiij day of July in the second year of the reign of the King that now is (Edward II.) on which day the said Richard by writ of the King to him directed, took into the hand of the King the said Manor from the custody of Robert de Hanstede, to whom the King had previously committed the said Manor, until the first day of August next ensuing before he delivered the said Manor to Roger de Wingefeud clerk of the King, from which time the said Roger shall answer thereof.

Bustleham. The same rendered account of xij^d of underwood sold there, as is contained in the Roll of particulars which he has delivered thereof into the Treasury. And of xviiij^s of cxliiii customary works³ sold in summer, as is contained there. And of xviii^d of pleas and perquisites of Court as is contained there.

Sum received xx^s. vi^d.

¹ Statutes of the Realm, Vol. I, p. 194.

² L.T.R. Accts. of Knts. Templars, Roll 24, m. 21.

³ Services due from tenants commuted for money payments,

The same accounts in iron and steel for tyres, nails and other necessities for repairing and keeping up the carts and ploughs together with the farriery of the horses and the wages of the smith xxii^d ob. as is contained in the said Roll of particulars. And for oil and tallow and for other lesser necessities bought for repairing and and putting into order the three water mills v^d. And in 1 quarter and a half of mestine⁴ bought for livery to the servants v^s. And for the wages of the Steward of the Manor for the time aforesaid, to wit for xxviiij days taking per day ii^d. iiiij^s viii^d.

Sum expended xi^s xi^d ob. And he

owes viii^s vi^d ob. And he answers within.

The same renders account of iii. quarters, vi. bushels and half a peck of corn received of the issues of the three water mills for the time aforesaid. And expended in livery to the servants for the time aforesaid, as is contained in the Roll of particulars.

Also he renders account of ii. cart horses received of the said Robert by Indenture and delivered to Roger de Winkfeud by Indenture, value of each xvi^s viii^d.

xii. steers rec^d. &c. viii. value of each vi^s and viii^d and iiiij. value of each ix^s.

ii. asses rec^d. &c. value of both vi^s viii^d.

xx. oxen rec^d. &c. value of each ix^s.

ii. boars rec^d. &c. value of each ii^s vi^d.

vi. sows rec^d. &c. value of each ii^s vi^d.

xiiiij. pigs yearlings rec^d. &c. value of each ii^s.

xvi. hogs $\frac{3}{4}$ of a year old rec^d. &c. value of each xvi^d.

vii. hogs $\frac{1}{2}$ a year old rec^d. &c. value of each xii^d.

xii. porkers rec^d. &c. value of each viii^d.

viii. sucking pigs rec^d. &c. value of each iiiij^d.

iii. swans rec^d. &c. value of each v^s.

ii. swans rec^d. &c. of last year's brood, value of each ii^s vi^d.

iiiij. swans rec^d. &c. of this year's brood, value of each xviii^d. Total ix. swans.

i. peacock and i. peahen rec^d. &c. value of each xviii^d.

ii. young peacocks rec^d. &c. value of each vi^d.

ii. hawks and (other) ii. hawks rec^d. &c. value of each iiiij^d and ii. hawks rec^d. &c. value of each iii^d.

i. cock rec^d. &c. value i^d ob.

4 Mestilo = wheat and rye mixed.

Of customary works he answers equally in the Roll of Particulars as contained therein.

The same renders account of hay appraised at vii^l and delivered to the said Roger by the same value and Indenture.

The same Richard delivers to the aforesaid Roger—

clxxi. acres sown with corn, value per acre v^a

lvi. acres sown with mestine, value per acre iii^a

xxxv. acres sown with barley, value per acre iii^a iii^d

xxv. acres sown with drag,⁵ value per acre iii^a

vi. acres with drag, value per acre xviii^d

vii. acres and a half sown with peas, value per acre iii^a

lxxxv. acres sown with oats, value per acre xviii^d

By writ of the King and Indenture whereof the said Roger must answer, and he answers within at the end of Compotus.

On another membrane of the same Roll (memb. 20), is an Inventory of the household effects of the Preceptory, to give which *in extenso* would be beyond the limits of this paper. The furniture proper appears to have consisted of v. table boards value viii^a, viii. pairs of trestles value viii^d, i table standing at the head of the Preceptory value viii^d, iiiii forms value vi^d; a long list of domestic utensils is then given, each article being carefully priced, which is followed by an Inventory of Church goods containing many items of interest.

ii Antiphonaries and i Antiphonary with Hymnary; i Great Legend in ii volumes well bound; i Ordinal bound; i Martiloge bound; ii graduals each of which with troparium well bound; iii Processionals not bound; i Epistolary bound; i book which is called *The Lives of the Fathers* well bound; ii Books of Collects bound; i Book of Sequences bound; ii Psalters bound; i called Processional unbound; i Book of Homilies; i Book of Narratives, which begins *Quadam die* well bound; i little book which begins *Anima nostra* unbound; i French book which begins *Une quilette fait avoms dist nostre seigneur*, &c. (sic); i Book which begins *Comence de sapience*; i Book of the Office of Blessed Mary bound; ii chalices parcel gilt, the weight of one of which is xxx^a, and of the other xvj^a by estimation; iiiii sets of vestments, i good vestment for Sundays, ii sets of ferial vestments without girdles; iiiii copes of silk for the choir; ii sets of three tunicles with dalmatics of different coloured silks; ii frontals of silk and ii other old

⁵ Dragium = an inferior kind of corn.

frontals ; iiii sets of corporals ; iiii cloths for the High Altar on Festivals, one with orphreys ; iii ferial cloths ; ii cloths for the altar of Blessed Mary ; i cloth embroidered with silk to cover the altar ; i ferial cloth to hang over the altar ; ii "custodias"⁶ of silk with gold bands ; i cloth of red silk to hold the paten ; i cloth of white silk to hold the paten ; i cross of parcel gilt with a certain piece of precious wood and other relics and with silver foot ; i Gospel Book (bound) with a Majesty⁷ and symbol of the four Evangelists silver gilt, set with precious stones ; i plate silver gilt⁸ with the image of Blessed Mary parcel gilt set with precious stones ; and a thurible of silver with silver handles, i Boat of metal in which to place the incense ; ii phials of silver containing relics of Cosmas and Damian, i vessel of metal in which to place relics ; iiii surplices in bad condition, iiii rochets, i rochet in bad condition ; ii basins of tin ; iii phials of tin ; i thurible of metal ; ii "cushions"⁹ covered with silk ; iiii candlesticks of metal ; ii tall candlesticks of iron ; i linen vestment with red cross ; i processional veil ; v cloths to place upon the lectern ; i cloth, iiii hempen cloths, i cloth ; ii processional banners ; i "paxbrede"¹⁰ ; i super altar ; i pix of parcel gilt for holding the Eucharist, with a crown of parcel gilt ; iiii processional crosses ; i metal vessel for holy water ; i carpet ; i "hucia" to place before the altar ; i lectern ; ii sconces ; ii chests to hold books and vestments ; i case with leaden pipes for the organs ; i box for candles ; ii large bells with ropes ; i cloth of gold which is called a "Baudekin" (*baldachino*).

The Account closes with a few miscellaneous items priced as before, comprising 3 bills value of each iii^d, old wood value xii^d, and a press in which is contained divers deeds and muniments, rents and possessions of the said brethren and also "ballinas" of divers brethren of the said Order.

6 Custodia, probably a covering for the hanging tabernacle.

7 The "Majesty" = a figure of our Blessed Lord, seated.

8 Perhaps the reverse cover of the Gospel book.

9 Auricularia.

10 Halliwell gives this word as equivalent to a pax.



“Notes and Queries”

RELATING TO BERKSHIRE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications are invited upon all subjects of Antiquarian or Architectural interest relating to the County. All Literary Communications should be sent to the EDITOR, Barkham Rectory, near Wokingham, written on one side only of the Paper.

It is requested that all MSS. intended for printing should be written on foolscap paper, in an orderly manner, with REPLIES, QUERIES, and NOTES on SEPARATE SHEETS, and the name or initials of the writer appended to each communication.

Notes.

BERKSHIRE HISTORY.—We have received the following letter from Mr. ALFRED A. HARRISON, of Theale :—

DEAR SIR,—In the notice of the MSS. lately purchased of Miss Thoyts by the Reading Library there is a slight error with regard to the Reading Abbey Charters.

The transcript sold by Miss Thoyts is from the Wollascot MS., which is identical with the Fingal MS. The name Fingal has been given it in recent times, *e.g.* since the Lords Fingal became possessed of it through marriage with the last heir of the Wollascots, to whom it originally belonged. The MSS. concerning Reading Abbey in the B.M. are among the Harl and Cott Collections, viz. Harl, 1708 and Cott, Vesp. e, xxv.

There are a few among these not contained in the Wollascot (Fingal), but there are more in the Wollascot than are not in the Harl and Cott MSS.

At the present time I have the Fingal MSS. in my possession, and I have already photographed 200 of its 260 pages, nearly the same size as the original. I at first intended publishing the fac-simile by subscription, but I find that I am not likely to get nearly enough subscribers to pay the cost, so I shall only make a copy for myself in my leisure.

I have a complete translation of all the Charters relating to Tilehurst and Englefield.

I have offered to the Reading Free Library three sets of MSS., but at present they have no funds to spare, and as I have spent nearly £20 in having the Record Office searched and much of my time into the bargain, I do not of course feel inclined to part with them for nothing.

My collections are for Englefield and Tilehurst and I have not copied from already printed matter (half of which I find is inaccurate), but I have gone to the fountain head and obtained transcripts of Court Rolls, Lay subsidy, and every kind of record from temp. Richard I. downwards. These I have translated *in full*. I have also obtained copies of all the letters known to exist, to and from or concerning Sir Francis Englefield, including those preserved at the English College at Valladolid and among the Eyston MSS.

These two Historics (or rather Collections) fill three vols., *folio*, of about 200 to 250 pages each and are fairly copied for easy reading.

Another Vol. is a translation of Domesday for Berks with a tabulation of values and population under Hundreds and Manors, and an account of the chief and under tenants, or rather of many of them.—Yours, &c., ALFRED A. HARRISON.

ANCIENT CUSTOM AT ALDERMASTON.—The following extract from the *Reading Mercury*, of December 16th, 1893, is worthy of preservation in the *Quarterly Journal*. C. W. PENNY.

"A large number of the villagers assembled in the Schoolroom on Monday last, on the occasion of the letting of the 'Church Acre,' a piece of meadow land of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, which was bequeathed some centuries ago to the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish for church expenses. The Vicar (the Rev. F. R. Horwood) presided, and there were also present Mr. C. E. Keyser, Mr. W. Keep (Vicar's Churchwarden), Mr. J. T. Strange (Parish Churchwarden), &c. . . . The letting of the 'Church Acre' for a period of three years was then proceeded with in the following manner, in accordance with an ancient custom. A candle was lighted and one inch below the flame duly measured off, at which point a pin was inserted. The biddings for the rental of the land now commenced and continued till the inch of candle was consumed, when the pin dropped out. The first offer was £5 per annum and this sum gradually rose by subsequent bids to £7 5s. od. Mr. Hunt, of the Furze Bush Inn, Aldermaston, being the last bidder before the fall of the pin, was declared by the Chairman to be the purchaser."

Queries.

WHITEKNIGHTS, EARLEY.—What is the history of the beautiful little chapel at Whiteknights now degraded into a cowhouse? It is surely a shame to Reading, with all its wealth, antiquarian zeal and church spirit, that this should remain thus! What an opportunity for one of her merchant princes.—May there not be some remains here, if not actually the Abbey Chapel of the Holy Ghost. The Hospital of the Abbot Ancherius had a chapel here; also Hofman speaks of the free Chapel of Earley dedicated to St. Nicolas, erected by the Lord of the Manor of Whiteknights.

A. C.



The Quarterly Journal

OF THE

Berks Archaeological and Architectural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Abbey Gate, on Friday, March 16th. Mr. Charles Smith, Vice-President was in the chair, and there were also present : The Revs. J. M. Guilding (Hon. Treasurer), P. H. Ditchfield (Hon. Secretary), J. T. Brown, A. Cheales, T. Flook and A. Carr, Messrs. H. Wright, S. S. Stallwood, W. Ravenscroft, J. Messer, T. H. White, R. E. Goolden, C. S. Smith, S. S. Hayward, Wells, Rossiter, Ernest Wright (Assistant Secretary), etc. The Hon. Treasurer read, for the Secretary, the Annual Report, and it was adopted on the proposal of Mr. Stallwood, seconded by Mr. Ravenscroft.

The Report will be found at the end of this number of *The Journal*. The Rev. J. T. Brown moved, and the Rev. A. Carr seconded the re-election of the Officers and Committee (to which the names of Mr. White and Mr. Ravenscroft were added). This was carried. An interesting paper on "The Gothic Architecture of Oxford in the 17th Century," was then read by Mr. J. Wells, of Wadham College, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was passed.

* *

On March 5th, a most interesting exhibition of documents and printed books, relating to the history and topography of Reading, was held in the Town Hall, to which the Members of the Society and others were invited by the Committee of the Free Public Library. Mr. Greenhough, the Librarian, in an able address, pointed out the more important items of the collection, which is rapidly becoming, under his careful superintendence, a most useful one in its illustrations of local history.



Swallowfield and its Owners.

By Lady Russell.

(Continued from page 95, Vol. III.)

1726. The last letter we have of Governor Pitt's was written from Swallowfield on April 10th, 1726. It is addressed to his son Robert, and says, "I desire you to send the Duke of Buckingham's works, edited by Pope, to this place," and goes on, "In your next send the price of all sorts of graine." Eighteen days later Governor Pitt was dead. He died at Swallowfield April 28th, 1726, aged 73. Robert Pitt thus announced the event to his son Thomas who was at Utrecht: "I am under the dissatisfaction of being obliged to advise you of the death of my father Thursday last at Swallowfield, after two days' illness. His distemper was a mixture of apoplexy and palsie." Governor Pitt was buried at Blandford St. Mary on the 17th May, in a vault under the chapel which he had added to the church. At his funeral, the Rev. Richard Eyre, Canon of Sarum, preached a sermon in which he alluded to the false accusations that had been propagated against the late Governor respecting the diamond—accusations which he attributed to the envy caused by his extraordinary prosperity. The Canon goes on to say that the abuse he met with probably occasioned his taking more particular value of a short admonition which (with others he had collected for his use) was found in his own hand with the paper concerning the diamond transaction. The admonitions found in his handwriting were "Learn to suffer," "Trust in God," "Pray to him often," (and accordingly he was known to retire very constantly for that purpose), "Oppress not the poor," and the last was "Remember to die." Col. Yule, in epitomising the character of Governor Pitt, says, "Taking him throughout his active life, he is hardly, as painted by himself, an attractive character, though a most forcible one. Bold, decided, and shrewd himself, he held in utter contempt those who failed in such qualities, and in the frank unrestrained expression of his sentiments, whether in seriousness or in merciless and rasping

chaff, he must often have given offence to friend as well as foe. Foes he must have had in plenty, being such as he was, and among other things so eminently that character which Samuel Johnson said he loved—a good hater. Of his character as a servant of the Company I have before spoken, and I have already indicated that he was by no means delicately scrupulous. Nevertheless he had a standard of duty and honour, if not a high one, and I believe he kept to it.”

There are portraits of Governor Pitt by Kneller at Chevening and at Boconnoc, and there is one belonging to Mr. Best at Red Rice, near Andover. Governor Pitt's will fills more than twenty large folio pages, it is dated 18th July, 1721; his trustees and executors being the Earl of Pembroke, George Pitt of Strathfieldsaye, Charles Cholmondeley of Vale Royal, and Mr. Chapple* of the Middle Temple. He left all his “Manors at Blandford St. Mary and Kainston, or elsewhere in Co. Dorset, Abbots Aunt in Co. Southampton, Stratford in Co. Wilts, and other lands in counties of Devon and Cornwall lately bought or to be bought from Lady Mohun (Boconnoc†), also Manor of Swallowfield, to my eldest son Robert Pitt for life.” In a codicil, dated 1723, he alludes to “having sustained very great losses by the late South Sea Scheme and otherwise.”

Governor Pitt's wife, who survived him only nine months, was Jane Innes, daughter of James Innes, and granddaughter of Adam Innes, of Reidhall, Moray, who was son of John Innes, of Blackhills, and great grandson of Sir Robert Innes, of Cromy.‡ We do not know the exact date of her marriage, but it was probably in 1673. Governor Pitt had issue by her four sons and two daughters: (1) Robert, who succeeded him, of whom more hereafter. (2) Thomas, born 1688, who married Lady Frances Ridgeway, daughter and co-heir of Robert, Earl of Londonderry, and was created Earl of Londonderry in 1726. He was M.P. for Wilton, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, and died at St. Christophers in 1729, aged 41. He had two sons and one daughter, Thomas and Ridgeway, successively Earls of Londonderry, who both died unmarried, whereby that title became extinct, and Lady Lucy, who married Pierce Meyrick, of Bodorgan, Anglesea, and

* Pitt calls him “Cousin Chapple.”

† Boconnoc was bought by Pitt in 1717 for £54,000, from the widow of Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton.

‡ Sir Robert Innes was son of James Innes, sixteenth of that ilk, by Lady Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Huntley.

lived till 1802. (3) John Pitt, A.D.C. to the King, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, and Lieut.-Governor of Bermuda, married Mary Belasyse, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg ; he died in 1744 without issue. He sat in Parliament for St. Ives, Hindon, Old Sarum and Camelford. (4) William, died of smallpox. (5) Essex Pitt, married in 1714 to Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, Cheshire, and had issue Thomas Cholmondeley, father of the first Lord Delamere, and great-grandfather of the present Hugh, Lord Delamere ; Jane Cholmondeley, married to Richard Meyrick, of Bodorgan, and Mary Cholmondeley, married to the Rev. William Wannup, of Walden. (6) Lucy Pitt, who married in 1712 General James Stanhope, son of the Hon. Alexander Stanhope, and grandson of the first Earl of Chesterfield. He had been Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Spain in 1708-10, where he greatly distinguished himself, and after serving as First Commissioner of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was in 1718 created Earl Stanhope. He died very suddenly in 1720-1, leaving issue Philip, second Earl Stanhope, great-great-grandfather of the present Earl, and Lucy, twins, born 1718 ; George, born 1747, died unmarried, 1754 ; Gertrude, born 1718, died young ; Jane, born 1719 ; James and Catherine, posthumous twins. Lady Stanhope died in 1723, when Governor Pitt looked after his orphan grandchildren. He writes in 1723 to his son Robert : " I decline very much, and am doing all the good I can whilst living. And in order thereto, I hope all my daughter Stanhope's children are at my house at Swallowfield this evening except Lady Lucy, who is with Lady Fane ; and my Lord Stanhope we intend to put to Eaton after Whitsuntide, so that there is four children and their servants there, which I intend shall remain till they are fitting to go out to boarding schools."

In relation to the marriage of Governor Pitt's daughters, Robert Raworth wrote to him in 1707 as follows :—" You would do well to think of marrying your eldest daughter for being fitt for it, the sooner the better ; and if you assign her fortune something may be done, and she be well placed. I find that if daughters are not disposed of while their parents live, they are liable to many misfortunes afterwards. Men of estates are scarce, and women plenty, so that they do not easily go off without a great deal of money, though they be never so virtuous and pretty." It was perhaps in consequence of this advice that we find Governor Pitt writing a few months later to Sir Stephen Evance as follows : " I wrote last year to my cousin

George Pitt and brother-in-law Curgenvén* to dispose of my daughters in marriage if suitable matches presented, and desired you to pay their fortunes of £6,000 each, with incidental expenses ; and if my daughters and those that marry them deserve it, I shall be ready to make what addition to their fortunes my estate will permit." Miss Essex Pitt herself seems to have been practical enough, for she writes to her sister-in-law, in 1712 : " We go to Mr. Bartman semmer very ofone, and are very much in his favour. I was in hopes of getting of him at one time, but, the other day, I was strock dead all at once, for, he told me he never desired to marry."

At the death of Governor Pitt in 1726, Robert Pitt, his eldest son, entered into possession of Swallowfield. He had been sent at an early age to Rotterdam for his education, and in 1697-8 accompanied his father to Madras and received permission to reside at Fort St. George as a free merchant. In 1699, and again in 1701 he was in China on trading expeditions, and in 1702 he returned to England, carrying with him the great diamond. His father then writes to him as follows :—" I strictly injoyn you to be dutyfull to your mother and loving to your brothers and sisters, and follow the good advices I have always given you since your years will admit of it, to enter yourself in the Inns of Court, and goe to Oxford for three or four years, and stick close to your studies, which, I would chiefly have to be Civil Law, and if possible make yourself master of fortification and gunnery, and I hope the little experience you have allready had in the world will not only render these accomplishments necessary, but desirable by you. Let me also desire you to take great care of what company you keep, and let it ever be a rule never to lend any money but where you have unquestionable security, for, generally, by asking for it, you lose your friend and that too." Robert Pitt did not, however, abandon himself to study on his return to England, for very soon after, in 1703, he married Harriet Villiers, sister of John Villiers, Earl of Grandison,¹ a proceeding which seems to have incensed his father exceedingly, notwithstanding the flattering accounts of her, which were sent to him. Robert Pitt himself announces the fact to his father in December of same year. He says, " you always advised me against a disreputable marriage, which I have avoided by marrying a lady of family and character, with the approval of my mother and of Uncle Curgenvén.

* The Rev. — Curgenvén, of Folke, Sherbourne.

¹ Her father was the Honourable Edward Villiers, son of Geo. 4th Viscount Grandison, and her mother was Catherine, daughter and heir to John FitzGerald of Dromna.

Her fortune is but 2,000*l*, and 1,000*l* more after the death of her father-in-law, Lieut.-Gen. Stewart. I hope I shall not be abandoned by you at a time when I have no other support but yourself, since my alliance with the greatest families in England is as much to your credit, as my wife will be a comfort to you when you know her. My present happiness is altogether due to you, as it was the universal report of your good and generous character that induced Lady Grandison to give me her daughter. Her age is 21, her portrait and letter, herewith, speak for themselves; and I hope to obtain some genteel employment by the intercession of her relatives." The first letter of Governor Pitt respecting his son's marriage is written in 1704, and says: "In your letter of the 27th of May, you say there is a match on foot between you and *the* lady mentioned. I believe you play the same game with me as with your mother, who writes me you were married before she saw your wife, and I believe you were so before you wrote to me, for several correspondents tell me that was the first thing you did, which has justly brought you under the character of a giddy inconsiderate young fellow. As to your marriage, what I chiefly dislike is its suddenness, and much wonder you desire a present enlargement of your fortune, which, with your wife's, cannot be much less than 10,000*l*, a very good fortune for a young man qualified for business." Robert Pitt settled in Golden Square. John Wyndham writes in Jan., 1705, to the Governor, "Your son, my opposite neighbour in Golden Square, lives very handsomely and in esteem with all good men, and also very happily with a good lady." In 1706-7 Robert Pitt writes to his father that he had left town, and, for the benefit of his family, taken a house and gardens with 50 acres of land about it, for 60*l* a year, near Enfield, at a place called Forty Hill, twelve miles from London. Robert Pitt sat in seven Parliaments continuously from 1705 till 1727, viz., four times for Old Sarum, once for Salisbury, and twice for Oakhampton. In 1707 his father wrote to him as follows: "I have been often thinking what box you have got into in the House of Commons. I am afraid you are one of those children that are awakened with the rattle that is commonly naming the Church of England, for which noe man have a greater veneration than myselfe; but I know it is often named within those walls to bring over a party, the consequences of which has been generally dangerous to the State. And it is the custom of old stagers to make use of such forward fellows as yourselfe (as the fox did the cat's foot) to trye the temper of the House. It is my advice

that you speake seldome, and then to the purpose ; and make it your busyness to be well versed in the orders of the House ; and doe nothing that is dishonourable on any account. I cannot imagine what has made you an anti-courtier, when wee are sure wee have a Queen that is in no other interest than that of England. I conclude this with recommending to your perusall a book entitled ‘ Miscellanies,’ by the late Lord Marquis of Halifax.”

(To be continued.)

The Antiquities of Wallingford.

By John Edward Field, M.A., Vicar of Benson.

(Continued from page 99.)

IV.—ANCIENT HOUSES, ETC.

Buildings which present an appearance of antiquity are less conspicuous in Wallingford than in many towns of the same character. A cellar, probably of the early part of the 16th century, under an old house with projecting upper-storey, in the High Street, has already been noticed ; as also has Stone Hall, with its Tudor front but slightly altered, adjoining the site of the Priory of the Holy Trinity. The “ White Hart ” in St. Mary’s Street has an ancient carved doorway and original gables, with good ornamental pendants ; and the west side of “ The Lamb,” in Castle Street, is of similar character ; both being apparently of the earlier Tudor period. The buildings of “ The George,” in High Street, also show work of the same antiquity, and a large Tudor fire-place has lately been discovered there.

But more remarkable than any of these is the excellent specimen of a house of the time of Henry VIII.,* now called St. Lucian’s, outside the mill-brook at the Lower Wharf. Each front is surmounted by three gables, and has two bay windows of two stories, battlemented ; though one of these windows, on the east, has been modernised. The west front has, apparently, its original coating of stucco, ornamented with hearts and other devices ; and the interior

* Parker, Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of Berkshire, 189.

has stone fire-places with four-centred arches. The old malt-house adjoining this house on the north is probably of the same period.

The picturesque alms-house, founded by William and Mary Aungier in 1681, outside the south gate, deserves notice also. It retains its original form, with three gables on its front, and its original plaster ornaments of good character.

The Town Hall, though modernised, is half-timber work of the year 1670, raised on pillars in order that the market might be held beneath it; as it was until the neighbouring Corn Exchange was built in 1856. The back part of the building, on the ground floor, was formerly the borough prison. On the west side of the Town Hall the pillory and whipping-post stood until about the year 1830,* and the stocks until a much later date. In the front, the pavement around the lamp towards the centre of the Market Place still shows the ancient circle of the bull-ring.

The complete change which has passed over the town in modern times is illustrated by the fact that a malthouse is said to have occupied at no distant date the central position on the west side of the Market Place, where are now the Bank and the adjacent premises. A highly interesting relic of Saxon Wallingford was found in 1879 in a garden at the back of these premises. There were traces of strong foundation walls of great antiquity, and several lesser remains, as a small iron chain, a hone or whetstone, and a little ivory comb, as well as numerous bones. Together with these was a seal of ivory, very perfect, and unique in character. It bears on a circle the bust of a bearded and bare-headed man, holding a sword, with the legend around it, + *Sigillum Godwini ministr.*, "The seal of Godwin the Thane." Above the circle are two seated figures one holding a sceptre, the other treading a smaller figure beneath his feet; presumably representing Christ, with His enemy as His footstool, seated at the right hand of the Father. The reverse of this upper part is blank; but the reverse of the circle is engraved, apparently at a different date from the obverse, with a seated lady raising her right hand and holding a book in her left, and the legend, + *Sigillum Godgythe monache D'o date*, "The seal of Godgytha the Nun given to God." The manner in which she is represented seems to indicate that she presided over a Convent of Nuns. There appears to be good ground for inferring that this was the seal of the great Earl Godwin, who was father-in-law to King Edward the Confessor, and

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 40.

whose wife Gytha, here called God-gytha, spent her long widowhood in religious works. A large part of Wallingford belonged to King Edward, and we can scarcely doubt that there was a religious house here in his days ; hence it may well be that Gytha was the head of it. All the circumstances, therefore, fit in with the supposition that this was her official seal, engraved upon the reverse of one which had belonged to her husband. It is now in the British Museum, and a representation of it appears in the frontispiece of Mr. Hedges' volumes.*

V.—THE BRIDGE.

The most complete embodiment of the history of the town during the last 600 years is to be seen in the structure of the Bridge. There is a tradition of a bridge having been erected here soon after the conquest of the district by the Saxons, and the history of Stephen's reign seems to imply its existence at that period ; but there can be little doubt that the earliest stone bridge was that of which a large portion still remains, and that anything which existed previously was merely of timber. Richard, King of the Romans, the brother of Henry III., held the Honour of Wallingford from 1231 to 1271, spending his wealth freely upon the Castle and the town.† The oldest arches of the present bridge fully corroborate the opinion that he was the founder of it. Extensive repairs were made in 1530, when, as we have already seen, part of the Priory Church was bought by the bridgemen, and its stones were used for this purpose. During the siege of the Castle in 1646 four of the arches were removed, wooden drawbridges being substituted for them ; and these remained until 1751. In that year an advertisement was issued "for proposals for casting two arches in the great bridge," and subsequently an agreement was made "for the doing the four arches in the great bridge"‡ ; as if two arches had been considered to be of primary importance and it was eventually decided to carry out the four. An engraving of the northern view of the bridge in the year 1803 shows that the usual triangular projections were carried up to the top of the parapet, affording security to foot passengers above, as well as breaking the force of the stream below. But in 1809 the three principal arches, over the main chan-

* See Hedges' *History of Wallingford*, I., 183-185.

† *Ibid.*, II., 251.

‡ *Ibid.*, II., 257.

nel of the river, were so seriously damaged by a flood that it was necessary to re-build them. At the same time the bridge was widened on the north side by an addition of about seven feet along its entire length, leaving the rest of the old arches undisturbed.

The westernmost arch, which may be examined from the landing-stage, is a good specimen of the thirteenth century, having its original deep ribs unchanged, and only altered by the extension of its width in modern work. The arches which were entirely rebuilt in 1809 are the third, fourth and fifth. The engraving of 1803 shows that the central one of these, previous to the re-building, had been ribbed like the arch of the original bridge already described. The second and sixth (the latter being the first on the land on the Oxfordshire side) demand special notice. Being the next adjacent to the principal arches on either side, they are precisely those which would be likely to be taken out when drawbridges were substituted at the siege; and this proves to be the case. They are of brick-work with stone facings; and over the further of them there was, according to Man's MS. of 1818, a stone tablet, recording that "The four wooden arches in this bridge were taken up and cast with brick and stone in 1751."* We have already observed that two of the four appeared to be of more importance than the others. The seventh arch is of older character, presumably of 1530; and next to it, on the south, opposite to the toll-house of 1809 on the north, there are indications of a projection as if there had been steps down to the meadow. This would seem to be the point referred to in a lease of the year 1715, providing "that the bridgemen shall repair that part of the bridge, with the doorway leading to Bridge-Eyot, by fixing a new door, and making a sufficient ladder or stairs for passing and repassing from the bridge to the Eyot."† Accordingly, clear traces of a channel may be observed leading towards the next (the eighth) arch, by which a watercourse, which is now abruptly turned off into the river above the bridge, must formerly have passed under it. This and the ninth arch are evidently of the year 1530; and as many as nine fragments from the Norman Priory, with diaper work or chevron ornament, may be counted in them. The tenth is another example of what we presume to be the work of Richard, King of the Romans, like the first, having its original vault with four massive ribs. The eleventh is arched with brick, upon older

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 261.

† Ibid, II., 257.

side-walls ; and it has the hollow of an old watercourse leading towards it. This, therefore, may be taken as a third arch of 1751, where a drawbridge had been substituted. Close to it is a buttress which may be of the year 1530. To the same period, 1530, the twelfth and thirteenth arches belong, and three or four fragments of Norman work appear in them, though the former of them has been patched and partly rebuilt in later work. The fourteenth is like the first and tenth, one of the fine ribbed arches of the original bridge built in the 13th century. The fifteenth is chiefly of brick, but partly of older work, and having a piece of ancient sculpture on the keystone on its northern front below the modern extension ; while the sixteenth is of similar character. Since this last covers the channel of the one separate watercourse which has continued to exist almost to the present day, we may conclude that it is the fourth arch that was taken down at the siege and replaced in 1751, and that the next arch was rebuilt or largely repaired at the same period. It is interesting thus to be able to identify all the four arches for which the drawbridges were substituted ; namely, the second and sixth, being the arches next on either side to the three which cross the principal channel of the river ; and the eleventh and sixteenth, each of which crossed an outlying channel.

There are, in addition, three small culverts running beneath the road as it approaches the actual bridge from the east. They may or may not be ancient ; but they may be supposed at least to represent the three remaining arches of the nineteen which the old bridge possessed, as described by Lysons in 1806, and by other writers of the same period. But Letters Patent of the thirteenth year of Elizabeth, providing for the tolls to be taken on the bridge for its maintenance, specify "twenty stone arches."* There may well have been an additional arch at the Wallingford end ; and through it may perhaps have flowed the watercourse from beneath the east front of the Castle (the same, in fact, that drove the Castle mills), which is now turned off at an angle and carried out in a culvert beneath the landing-stage. At any rate there was an eyot at this end of the bridge, known as the "Chapel Eyot," and mentioned in the Corporation Ledger in 1533.† The present landing-stage may very probably represent it, while the channel which separated it may have flowed through the first of the existing arches, or (as looks more likely) through an arch further west which has disappeared.

* Hedges' *History of Wallingford*, II., 259.

† *Ibid*, II., 255.

We must also infer from the mention of the Chapel Eyot that the bridge had the usual appendage of a Chapel at its entrance ; and there can be little doubt that it was identical with "the Mary of Grace," or "Mary Grace," so called to distinguish it (we may presume) from the two parish churches of St. Mary. Repairs were "done upon the causey under the Mary of Grace" in the 23rd year of Henry VIII.* Supposing therefore that this "causey," or causeway, was a raised path beside the roadway, it would seem that the chapel was built alongside of the bridge (though we cannot say on which side), on a small eyot formed by the westernmost channel of the river, and so raised that the causeway passed *under* it. Possibly the expression merely implies that the causeway was close beneath the chapel wall. More probably it means that it passed actually under a portion of the chapel. Certainly it does not imply that the chapel was built over the roadway of the bridge as well as over the causeway, though this may possibly have been the case. The Mary Grace, like the adjacent church of St. Peter, was destroyed by the guns of the parliamentary troops in the civil war.

* Hedges' History of Wallingford, II., 255.

Early Charters and Documents relating to the Church and Manor of Bisham, Berks.

By Mr. Nathaniel Hone.

(Continued from page 108, Vol. III.)



DURING the period that the estates of the Templars were in the hand of the King, it is satisfactory to find that (if we may so term them) vested interests were respected, and that the claims for pensions and corrodies¹ charged on the Manors

¹ A corrody was a fixed annual payment in money or kind due from a religious house to a benefactor or one who had given his service to the community.

of the suppressed Order, were, after investigation, duly recognised and met. Among a series of Inquisitions² returned into the Office of the Lord Treasurer Remembrancer are a few connected with the Church and Manor of Bisham. In the 1st year Edward II. the following appears among these documents :—

TRANSLATION.

Berks. For John de Upleden.

The King commanded his writ under the great seal, of which the date is the xii. day of March in his first year, moreover his writ of privy seal which is enrolled on the third Roll, for those who claim corrodies on the houses of the Templars for their service discharged. And thereupon the said John produced his deed, in which is contained, that (Brother) William de la More Master, &c., with the assent of his chapter at Dynnisle, on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the year of our Lord 1304, by inspiration of charity and for his service rendered for a long time to the house of the Temple, granted to John de Opleden his food for ever at the table of the esquires in their house of Bustleham, and one robe annually of the suit of the grooms of the Preceptor of the aforesaid place, and five shillings at two terms of the year from the same Preceptor, to wit, half at Michaelmas, and the other half at Easter. Given as above. Therefore it was commanded Robert de Halstede, keeper of the house aforesaid, and the sheriff of the county aforesaid, that inquiry should be made, &c., in the quindene of Easter, &c. Afterwards it was ordered for the morrow of Holy Trinity. And they commanded an Inquisition, in which is contained that the aforesaid deed was made and attested, and that the said John was seized of the premises before the time aforesaid (and this by inspiration of charity and for his service discharged to the said house). Therefore it was commanded the aforesaid Robt. de Halstede that of the issues of the aforesaid house, he cause the aforesaid John to have every day two pence for his food, and 5s. per annum for his robe, and 5s. for his necessaries at the terms aforesaid.

A similar Inquisition was taken on a claim made by Adam de Char on the same manor, the corrody in this case being granted in consideration of a payment by the said Adam of eighty marks, and, at his decease, by name of obit, twenty marks. The following entry on the Close Roll³ shews the result of this enquiry :—

² Transcripts of these in Record type are given in Cole's *Documents illustrative of English History*.

³ Close Roll, 5 Ed. II. m. 19.

TRANSLATION.

Berks. For Adam de Char.

The King to the Keeper of the manor of the Templars at Bustleham, being for certain reasons in our hands, greeting. Whereas it was lately found by certificate of the Treasurers and Barons of our exchequer made in our Chancery, that Adam de Char should take for his whole life, in the said manor, every day, three pence for his food, and ten shillings per annum for his robe, and should have in the said manor two horses at hay, forage, grass and provender as the palfrey of the Preceptor, and should have two grooms at the table of the esquires⁴ of the said manor, for which he shall take four pence for their food per diem when the table is wanting⁵ and for one of them should take a groom's robe, to wit, five shillings per annum for the whole life of the said Adam, we have frequently charged you that you cause the same Adam to have his wage, stipend, hay, forage, grass and provender aforesaid, of the issues of the manor aforesaid, or should signify to us the cause why you have not obeyed our mandate to you thereupon directed ; and you have returned to us that as to the keep of the horses of the said Adam, according to the form of our mandate aforesaid, you could not obey, because there is no Preceptor in the manor aforesaid. And whereas our will is that the said Adam should not be injured in this behalf with regard to the receiving of the keep of his horses aforesaid, by the occasion aforesaid, we charge you that you cause the said Adam for the keep of his horses aforesaid, to have four pence per diem of the issues of the manor aforesaid, together with the arrears, if there should be any, from the time you have had the custody of the said manor in form aforesaid. And we will cause you to have due allowance thereof in your account of the issues aforesaid. Witness the King at Westminster ix. day of December.

In a former paper the confirmation of a pension of five marks to the Vicar of Bisham by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, was given from the Episcopal Registers.

Among the documents now under consideration, the following mandate appears, addressed to the Bishop of the diocese :—

The King commanded his writ in these words Edward by the

⁴ A clause usually inserted in these deeds was to the effect that if the recipient of the corrody was unable, through infirmity or old age, to sit at the table of the esquires, his rations should be served to him in a decent room (*camera honesta*) within the cloister.

⁵ *Mensa deficiente*.

grace of God, &c. Geoffrey, Vicar of the church of Bistlesham, in the county aforesaid, and the diocese of Sarum, has shown to us that although at the first constitution of the aforesaid vicarage, on account of the poverty of the same, it was ordained by the diocesan that the Vicars who for the time should be there, should annually take of the issues of the church aforesaid, which the Master and Brethren of the Knighthood of the Temple in England held to their proper use, four marks sterling at two terms of the year, and the said Geoffrey and all his predecessors of the vicarage of the church aforesaid, every year from the time of the aforesaid ordinance, according to the form of such ordinance, have taken and had four marks from the issues mentioned, nevertheless the aforesaid four marks because the lands and tenements, goods and chattels which were of the aforesaid Master and brethren, for certain reasons, are in our hands, have now been withdrawn from the said Geoffrey, to the diminution of his living and his manifest loss ; our will being therefore to relieve the said Geoffrey on this behalf with justice, we charge you that, having heard his prayer upon this matter, you cause to be done therein what of right should be done. Witness me myself at Windsor, xiii. day of July in the second year of our reign.

Whereupon the Bishop issues his letters patent, stating that after inquisition taken by the oath of the neighbouring rectors, vicars and lay persons, it has been found that the Vicar has established his claim to the oblations, small tithes, and to a tithe in hay and in mortuaries⁶ of the parish church, also to an annual pension of four marks, which the jurors say the vicars of the parish have received from time immemorial. The record ends with a command to Robert de Hanstede to cause to be paid to the aforesaid Geoffrey of the issues of the church aforesaid, four marks per annum at the two terms of Michaelmas and Annunciation of Our Lady, with arrears if any be due, from the aforesaid 14th of July.

It has been before mentioned that, by an entry on the Great Cowcher of the Duchy of Lancaster, we find that the Manor, after the attainder and execution of Hugh le Dispenser, was granted for life to Eubulo L'Estrange and Alice his wife, widow of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.

⁶ Mortuaries, fees paid at the open grave for repose of the soul of deceased, also applied to legacies left to a church for which the donors asked the prayers of the faithful, v. Rock's Church of our Fathers.

The following grant of the reversion of the Manor appears on the patent Rolls⁷ :—

TRANSLATION.

For William de Montacute.

The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that whereas our beloved and trusty Ebulo L'Estrange and Alice his wife hold the Manor of Bustlesham with the appurtenances, in the County of Berks, for the whole life of the said Ebulo and Alice, of our grant, which said manor after the death of the said Ebulo and Alice to us and our heirs will revert, we by pretence of the willing and praiseworthy service to us by our beloved and trusty William de Montacute often discharged, have granted to the said William the afore-said manor with the appurtenances, to have after the death of the said Ebulo and Alice, to the said William and his heirs, of us and our heirs, and other chief lords of that fee, by the service therefrom due and accustomed for ever. Witness the King at Nottingham, xx. day of April (1335). By writ of privy seal.

Eubulo L'Estrange died the following Michaelmas, while accompanying the King on an expedition into Scotland, and his Inquisition⁸ was taken at Hurley the 11th October, in which the jurors say upon their oath, that "Ebulo Lestrangle and Alice his wife held on the day the said Ebulo died, the Manor of Bustleham with the appurtenances, in the County of Berks, as of the freehold of the said Alice, of the gift of the Lord King. And they say that the said manor is worth per annum in all issues xxxiii^l vi^s ii^d."

Although Alice (Countess of Lincoln in her own right) lived till the 22nd year of Edward III., she does not appear to have retained her life interest in the Manor, for by a Charter dated 1335, William de Montacute grants this among other possessions to the Priory of Canons Regular of St. Austen which he had newly founded in the same Manor of Bisham.

It is not proposed to carry the history of this interesting old church and manor beyond this period; the entries on the records relating to the same from this date become frequent, many of which have been printed by Dugdale and others authorities.

NOTE.—Since the completion of the above paper, the following early notices of Bisham have come to hand. In the Issue Rolls of the Exchequer, Mich. 9 Ed. II. :—

⁷ Patent Roll 9, Ed. III., m. 9.

⁸ Inq. p. m. 9 Ed. III. 42.

"To Nicholas de Tykhill, late clerk of the works at the King's palace at Westminster, in advance, &c., to wit, for the carriage of timber and planks from the wood of Bustleham to Westminster for the King's palace against the coronation of the same lord the King, together with the wages of the carters and divers men, as well for the carriage aforesaid, as for carrying of divers cloths, purchased at Abingdon, to cover the said palace, as is contained in a certain indenture made between the aforesaid Nicholas and Thomas Danvers, late sheriff of Oxon and Berks, &c., 14^l 4^a 2^d." (*Devon's Issues of the Exchequer*), and on the Originalia Rolls of Edward III. "The King to his beloved William de Langeford, keeper of the Manor of Bustleham in the County of Berks, greeting. Whereas we have been given to understand that our water mills in the manor aforesaid through a great flood of water have been for the most part laid waste and destroyed, we charge you that as may be necessary for the repair and re-building of the mills aforesaid, to the value of ten marks from the issues of the aforesaid manor by the view and testimony of good and lawful men of those parts, you cause to be repaired and rebuilt, and the costs which you are put to in the repairing and rebuilding aforesaid, to the sum aforesaid, we will cause to be allowed to you in your account at our Exchequer. Witness the King at Northampton, xvi. day of March." (Originalia 2, Ed. III., rot. 15.)

The word "ballinas" or "balliuas" left untranslated in the Inventory, is probably a corrupt plural of ballium = a lease.

Early Berkshire Wills, from the P.C.C., ante 1558.

(Continued from Vol. III., page 104.)

51.

The Will of HENRY BERNYS [BARNES].—3 March, 1492. To the altar of All Saints in Wokingh'm xx^s. The residue to wife Agnes, sole executrix. Ralph White and William Clerke to pray

for my soul. Witnesses, Thomas Tailour, Richard Watts, Richard Twichen.

Proved 12 Sept., 1493. (28, Dogett.)

52.

The Will of PETRONILLA BARON of Redyng.—25 May, 1426. To be buried in the church of St. Mary's, Reading. Mentions daughter Margaret. To the wife of Thomas Landiccon 20/-. Legacies to Richard Smyth, Alice Bathe. The residue to son William, executor, with John Wasshebourne, of London, mercer.

Proved 2 Dec., 1426. (3, Luffenam.)

53.

The Will of THOMAS BAROWE of Barkham, gentilman.—26 May, 1505. To be buried in the parish church of Barkam. William Sagge, John Gawsen, John Symonde, Robert Biggis and all other of my feoffz in my lands, &c. in the counties of Dorset and Berks, which upon trust that I have in them for the performance of my Will shall record against me and Johane my wife all the said lands. To John Gawson lands in Dorset and Berks after wife's death. The said Johan my wife and William Sagge, executors.

Proved 1 July, 1507. (25, Adeane.)

54.

The Will of JOHN BARRY of the towne of Oxford, mayor.—8 Feb., 1540. To be buried in the par. ch. of St. Martyn in Oxford. To wife Elyn house in Eynsam, &c., a close called Glover's close and one called Myllar's close and the myln and the myln house in Shorllburye co. Oxford. Laurence my son. My father Richard Barrye. John Jones of Burford, clothier. To my son George the lease called Swynford lease in Barks late bought of one Mr. Peckhām. To son Richard a close called the Friths and lands in Hanborowe and Bleidon co. Oxon. To Elen Dawbeney daughter to Anthony Dawbeney my son-in-law £40. To Alice Flaxneye, widow, Richard Flaxneye, mystres Irisshe, Mr. Wallry my Physycon, Master Dolten, Richard Jones my servant, Thomas Chapman and John Rawlinge of Chorlbury, sundry legacies. My wife Elyn and my said sons executrix and executors. Witnesses, Thomas Chapman, William Fallowefylde, William Spenker, Alice Flaxener.

Proved 16 Sept., 1546. (17, Alen.)

55.

The Will of WILLIAM BERTLET de Appulford in co. Berks.—To be buried in the parish church of Sutton Curtenay. Legacies

to various churches. The residue to Elizabeth my wife. Witnesses, Sir Thomas Molynes, curate of Sutton, Johanne Hallyng, Johanne Middylton, Johanne Whicheley and others.

Proved 27 Jan., 1501. (14, Blamye.)

56.

The Will of JOHN BARTON of Burnehm co. Bucks.—16 July, 1500. To be buried in St. Peters in Burnham. Meriell my wife. My house in Cokeh'm and the land lying thereto which was sometime John Saknallis to remain to John Babham the younger and his heirs for evermore. My tenement called fouketts to Cokeh'm church. To Meriell my wife my tenement in Taplow and after her death to Killam. To Roger Babham an ox. Wife Meriell executrix. Maister Monedevyle, s.t.p., and John Kete, clerk, my supervisors. Witnesses, John Betts, gent., John Wille, William Babham, John Kyllam.

Proved 6 Oct., 1506. (11, Adeane.)

57.

The Will of WALTER BARTON of Radyng. 27 Oct., 1537.—To Sir John Maynfforth, vicar of St. Laurence, my curat, to Sir Thomas Lathum, parson of Englefelde, to Maister William Symondes, vicar of Basselden, to Sir William Atkynson, parson of Uffeton, various sums. To Alice my wife household stuffe. To Gruffith Barton my newewe thre litle cupps of silver w^t a cover that John Hart made to me when he dwelled at Redyng. To William Buryton my newewe all my weryng gere. To my said wife Alice all such interest and leesses as I have in the p'sonage of Shiplate in the ferme of Burwey and in the por'con of the tithes of Synsh'm. My newewe Henry Barton. To Thomas Buryton my newewe £6 13s. 4d. and to each of his children 6s. 8d. To John Buryton my newewe and his children, to my newewe John Blount and his children, to Thomas Blount my newewe and his children, to Richard Blount my newewe and his children, various sums. To William Buryton my newewe my leesse that I have in the p'sonage of Ash'mpsted to help to fynde his children and to bring them up. To my newewe Gruffith Barton all my interest and Leesse that I have in the lordship of Southstoke and the p'sonage of the same. I bequeath to the same Gruffith Barton, to Thomas, Water and Christopher the sons of William Buryton my lease in the Lordship of Mykelton and the parsonage of the same. To William Buryton, to Thomas, Water and Christopher his three sonnes my interest in the parsonage of Cholsey. Item, where I have caused my Recoverers of my Manor of Ildesley

to make a leesse w^t me to William Buryton my nevewe of the ferme of Hodcote for terme of certeyn yeres my said nevewe shall have the said ferme &c. till Alice his daughter shall com to the age of marriage. Alice my wife executrix. William Buryton and Robert Watlyngton, executors. Witnesses, Gruffith Barton, John Trumflet, John Maynfforthe vicar there.

Memorand.—I bought my londes in Streteley in January 20, Henry VIII., and sens myn entre I did paye noo quyte Rent to my lorde of Derbye. Item, certayn londes there called Goldhurds is holden of him by the yerely rent of viij^s and a pound pep. And of that londes William ffrewen of Streteley hath all the chief londes thot he bought of William Watts of Readyng.

Proved 16 May, 1538. (17, Dyngeley.)

58.

The Will of JOHN BASKETT, armiger, in the house of Peter Barbitonson's near St. Peter's West, minister in the parish of St. Margaret. 11 March, 1503.—To be buried in the church of St. Margaret, aforesaid. To St. Mary, White Waltham, my parish church 3s. 4d. John my heir. My wife Johan executrix. John Fitzgames junior, supervisor. Witnesses, John Halle, clerk, vicar of Bray, John Hampton, Robert Comesby, Thomas Estoft, Richard Forster.

Proved 2 April, 1504. (5, Holgrave.)

59.

The Will of RICHARD BEARDE, gent. 25 March, 1551.—Legacies to Thomas Patissin, Christian Knight my sister's servant, S^r Richard Adenn our parish curat, my sister Elizabeth Radley, the poor of St. Laurence in Reading, children of John Bolter my sister's servant, Johan Cokes my said sister's daughter, John Read, William Beard son of James Berde of Henley, Johan Aden the said curat's wife. John Turner my said sister's son, William Beard's son of Basingstoke, Ananias Eveden, John Radley my brother-in-law. My said sister Elizabeth, executrix. Thomas Turnor and John Evenden, supervisors. Witnesses, Sir Richard Adean, John Evenden, Thomas Overbury, John Boltar, John Radley, John Yevenden.

Proved 6 April, 1551. (10, Bucke.)

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

Petersham House,
Walham Green, S.W.

(*To be continued.*)



“Notes and Queries”

RELATING TO BERKSHIRE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications are invited upon all subjects of Antiquarian or Architectural interest relating to the County. All Literary Communications should be sent to the EDITOR, Barkham Rectory, near Wokingham, written on one side only of the Paper.

It is requested that all MSS. intended for printing should be written on foolscap paper, in an orderly manner, with REPLIES, QUERIES, and NOTES on SEPARATE SHEETS, and the name or initials of the writer appended to each communication.

Replies.

The facts about East Garston are:—(1) That East Garston is called Esgarestun in the restal de Nevill, and locally Argason. (2) That there is no West Garston. (3) That East Garston as such is not mentioned in Domesday; but that Lambourne which is hard by is in several portions one of which belonged to *Esgar* the staller. My conclusion is that the modern East Garston has been created out of *Esgarestun*—the “tun” of *Esgar* the staller. This appeared in the Academy some time ago, but I have forgotten precisely when.—T. MOWATT, Pemb. Coll., Oxford.

CHAPEL AT WHITEKNIGHTS, EARLEY: See p. 110, vol. III.—We have received a letter from Mr. Porter, of Erlegh Whiteknights, in which he says:—“When I bought, upwards of 34 years ago, the lease of the land on which it (the ‘chapel’) is situated, I was told that it never was, in reality, a chapel, but was built by a former Duke of Marlborough to represent one and was subsequently used as a cattle shed. I was also told that the building did not even stand on the site of the old Abbey but was placed where it now is in order to form a conspicuous object from the house then occupied by the Duke.” Since receiving Mr. Porter’s letter we have visited the “chapel” which is evidently of the description of an enlarged summerhouse. The walls are entirely of brick, only 9 inches thick at the bottom and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top. The windows and doors are all shams. The building is not orientated, and was evidently constructed not more than 100 years ago.—EDITOR.

Notes.

ANCIENT BELL AT STREATLEY.—The tower of Streatley Church, built by Herbert Poer, last Bishop of Old Sarum, in 1215, was formerly surmounted by a Georgian cupola. In 1863 this cupola was taken down, and a bell which it contained was removed to the School. One of the canons being broken, a hole was drilled in the crown of the bell and an iron ring bolt inserted, by which it was so much cracked and damaged that it is useless in its present state. The bell is one of considerable interest. It bears the following inscription round the shoulder in letters of about the middle of the fifteenth century:—

hac in conclave gabriel nunc pange suave.

"In this cell, Gabriel, now strike sweetly."

Is the word *conclave* used in its proper sense of a locked or closed *cell*, or *closet*; implying that the bell was originally intended to hang in a separate bell-cote, and leading us to infer that the modern cupola only carried on the tradition of an older erection? Or is the word to be taken in its modern sense, of an *assembly*, or *congregation*, a synonym, in fact, for *Church*? Obviously the false concord, *hac* for *hoc*, arises from a confusion with the word *clavis*.

The word *pange* is interesting. From its original sense of *to fix* it came to mean *to compose*, in a literary sense; as in Horace, *poemata pangas* (Ep. I., 18, 40), and Lucretius, *tam lucida pango carmina* (De Rerum Natura, iv. 8); and then simply to *sing*, or *relate*, as in the sixth-century hymn of Venantius Fortunatus, *Pange, lingua, gloriosi prælium certaminis*; whence probably the compiler of this inscription uses it in the sense of *strike* or *sound*.

Suave as a trisyllable is not unknown in mediæval versification, as in the hymn of the Magdeburg Breviary: *Alleluia vox suavis est choris celestibus*.

The bell is named *Gabriel*, from which we may infer that it was used for ringing the Angelus. Its height, measured perpendicularly, is 15½ inches; its circumference round the shoulder, 2 feet 3¼ inches; its diameter inside the sound bow, 13 inches.

J. E. FIELD.

THE *Parish Magazine*, edited by Canon Erskine Clarke, has for many years done much to popularize Archæology. To this year's number the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, Rector of Barkham, Berks, contributes papers of interest on "Gurgoyles," and "Lepers in England in the olden time."

LAUD'S PLACE, READING.—Members of the Society will be interested to hear that the authorities of the town have entertained a suggestion made by the Rev. Alan Cheales, and have directed name tablets to be fixed in Laud's Place, and at its approach, *i.e.*, from Broad Street.

BERKSHIRE HISTORY.—It will be matter of regret to most Berkshire Archæologists that Mr. Alfred A. Harrison cannot see his way to publish the fac-simile of the Wallascot Cartulary of Reading Abbey, which would have formed such a valuable addition to the History of the County. It seems almost a reproach to the antiquarian spirit of Berks that, although three copies of the Cartulary of this once important house are in existence, it has never been printed.

I have before me a circular of the Berks Ashmolean Society, founded in 1840, the objects of which are thus stated: "First, the publication of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical and Topographical Remains of the County of Berks;

Second, the re-printing of works connected therewith of sufficient rarity and importance to make such reprints desirable ; and Third, the publication of translations of similar works not previously rendered into English." The number of members was limited to 300, and the subscription one guinea annually, payable on the 23rd May, the anniversary of Ashmole's birth, for which payment each member was entitled to a copy of every work published by the Society. A list of works ordered for publication is given, of which the first three appeared between the above date and the four following years, viz., *Collection of Letters of Archbishop Laud*, *Chronicle of Abingdon Abbey*, and *Inventory of Goods of Sir Henry Unton*. Apparently the Society then became defunct, as no more works were issued, according to the British Museum Catalogue. I venture to suggest that this Society might with advantage be revived. The interest in matters of historical research has developed considerably during the last half-century, and other neighboring counties, such as Hampshire, have their Record Societies, which for some years have been doing very good work. I see no reason that the Royal County should not march with the times.

NATHANIEL HONE.

Charlecote, Raynes Park, S.W.

[The Berks Archæological Society is the lineal descendant of the old Ashmolean Society, and strives to carry on the work of its distinguished predecessor. If the Society and *The Journal* were more generously supported it would be possible to carry out some of Mr. Hone's suggestions, the great importance of which we recognize and with which we heartily agree.—EDITOR.]



Review.

FOLK-LORE OF SCOTTISH LOCHS AND SPRINGS, by James M. Mackinlay (Glasgow : Hodge & Co.)—In ancient days wells had their worshippers ; now, happily, they have their chroniclers, and all who wish to know the mysteries of holy wells, healing wells, wishing wells, sacred streams, water cures, and many other items of curious lore, cannot do better than read this fascinating book. Mr. Mackinlay has done for Scotland (although he sometimes wanders South of the Tweed) what Mr. R. C. Hope has accomplished for England in his *Holy Wells, their Legends and Traditions*, and most ably has he accomplished his task. He tells of the annual sacrifice to the sea-god "Shony," performed by a man wading in the sea at night and casting a cup of ale, saying "Shony, I give you this cup of ale, hoping that you'll be so kind as to send us plenty of sea-ware for enriching our ground the ensuing year." He tells us of mermaids, and of those who had seen them, and of the terrible disasters which befell those who dared to kill them, even though the mermaids had assumed the forms of seals. We read of the clothing of sick folk hung around the holy wells ; of the surprising immersion of sick children before sunrise in cold wells, which must certainly have ended rather than mended their earthly woes ; of the strange manners and customs of water-spirits ; and of countless other curious beliefs which cluster around the lochs and wells of "bonnie Scotland." We read of flint arrow-heads being transformed into elf-bolts ; and, strange to say, cows were cured of their effects by drinking water in which an elf-bolt had been placed, on the principle of taking a hair from the dog that bit you. There is a very interesting chapter on Pilgrimages to Wells. In the busy haunts of men, well-worship has long since died out ; but it lingers still in quiet places, amid Highland mountains and western glades, and Mr. Mackinlay has collected a vast store of information upon this extremely interesting subject.

Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.

Patron:—H.M. THE QUEEN.
Offices:—THE ABBEY GATE, READING.

ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1893.



Reading:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY CHARLES SLAUGHTER, BLAGRAVE STREET.
1894.

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READING	MISS THOYTS.
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WANTAGE	REV. T. A. HOUBLON.
WINDSOR	<i>(Vacant.)</i>
WOKINGHAM	REV. J. T. BROWN.

Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1893.



IN pursuance of the duty entrusted to us we beg to lay before the Annual Meeting of Members a Report of the proceedings of the Society for the year 1893.

(I.) *General Occurrences of the Year.*

The past year has not been marked by events of exceptional importance. The restoration of the ancient Hospitium, now used as the University Extension College, has been effected under the careful and able superintendence of S. S. Stallwood, Esq., F.S.A., but we regret to observe that the corridor which was to have been constructed as a memorial to the revered memory of Mr. W. I. Palmer, formerly President of the College Council, by the working men of Reading, has been suspended for the present through want of funds. No other building deserving of special attention, has been erected during the year within this district. One church of note—that of Lambourne—has been almost completely restored, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the proposed addition to the Municipal Buildings of Reading may redeem the architectural mediocrity of its other portions.

The excavations at Silchester are still in progress under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries, and we are glad to report that substantial assistance has been rendered in Reading in this undertaking.

The publication of the registers of the ancient Parish of St. Mary, Reading, undertaken by the Rev. G. P. Crawford, a work of considerable value to the local antiquarian and genealogist, has now been completed; and it is proposed to undertake, in continuation, the registers of St. Laurence, dating from 1603.

It is probable that the Parish Councils or Local Government Act recently enacted, may raise the question as to the proper custody of these valuable Parochial documents. We strongly deprecate

their removal to a Metropolitan centre, like the Record Office, and are inclined to support the proposal that, if removed from their present custodians, they should be preserved in a special County Registry, under the care of the respective County Councils.

(II.) *Practical Work of our Society during the year 1893.*

Notwithstanding the long and serious illness of our valued Secretary (Rev. P. H. Ditchfield), from which he has now happily recovered, the Society has steadily pursued its three-fold objects, viz. (1) The contribution of papers on architectural subjects, and the personal inspection of historic sites; (2) the encouragement of architectural and historical study; (3) the publication of original articles in the *Quarterly Journal*.

We now proceed to give the results of our efforts in these several directions.

LECTURES AND EXCURSIONS.

Two Day Excursions and one Afternoon Excursion have been held during the past year.

On February 25th, an afternoon visit was made to the Abbey Ruins, in conjunction with the Oxford Architectural Society, when an interesting paper on the History of the Abbey was read by Jas. Parker, Esq., one of our Vice-Presidents, and the Oxford visitors were subsequently entertained in the Society's rooms. The Mayor of Reading (J. W. Martin, Esq.) honoured us with his presence on the occasion.

On June 28th, the Society visited the town of Guildford, inspecting the ancient Castle, St. Mary's Church and Archbishop Abbot's Hospital, together with St. Martha's Chapel, the Silent Pool, and other interesting places in the neighbourhood. By the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation of Guildford, the Municipal Records, the Maces, and Plate were exhibited in the Town Hall.

On October 4th a visit was paid to the Royal Castle of Windsor, when the Rev. H. Edwards, Minor Canon, gave an historical account of the edifice. Permission was given by the Queen's Librarian (Mr. Holmes), to inspect the Queen's Library—a rare collection of choice books and historical MSS. After lunch the party was conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Barry, over St. George's Chapel, the Chapter House, the Deanery, the Chapter Library, and Cardinal Wolsey's Tombhouse, now converted into the Albert Memorial Chapel; an opportunity was also afforded of inspecting the apartments of the Military Knights of Windsor in Henry VIIIth Gate-

way. This proved one of the most successful and numerous-attended excursions which the Society has undertaken, the party consisting of 78 persons.

The following lectures have been delivered during the Session :— On April 12th, by H. J. Mackinder, Esq., M.A., Principal of the University Extension College, upon the value and importance of the local element in historical study. On October 25th, by the Right Rev. Dr. Virtue, R.C. Bishop of Portsmouth, on some ancient books and MSS. formerly belonging to Reading Abbey, discovered at Woolhampton.

USE OF ABBEY GATEWAY.

The Society has endeavoured in every way to fulfil the duties entrusted to them by the Corporation of Reading in committing to their charge this interesting relic of our ancient Abbey. A large number of visitors, including several Americans, have been conducted over the Abbey Ruins and allowed to inspect the Gateway. The officers of the Society are prepared at any time to give a hearty welcome to schools or parties of working-men who wish to be conducted over the Ruins. Shortly after Christmas a large body of intelligent working-men connected with the Reading P.S.A. Society, was conducted over the Ruins by our Senior Vice-President, Chas. Smith, Esq., J.P., and entertained by him in the Abbot's Court Room at the Gateway. Much pleasure and enjoyment was expressed by them at their visit, and we trust that other working-men will follow the example. Enquiries are frequently made by strangers for information concerning the Abbey and other antiquities of the town, which entails a considerable amount of correspondence from our official head-quarters. In addition to these duties, it is our endeavour to utilise the large room over the Gateway as much as possible for educational purposes. The Students' Association have held their weekly meetings in this building for some years past, and three conversaziones have been held by them in the course of the year for social meeting and discussion.

We have also to mention that our Society has furnished the Corporation with the necessary information respecting the detailed portions of the Abbey Buildings, so as to affix notice boards for guidance of strangers.

PRIZES AND DONATIONS. LIBRARY.

The usual prizes have been awarded by the Society for an Historical Essay, and for Proficiency in Architectural Drawing. The drawing prize, for a lych gate, was awarded to Mr. A. E. Grant.

The history prizes were awarded to Miss E. Weldon, of the High School for Girls ; and in the Kendrick School, to Frank Guilding ; Miss Holmes and Miss Bertha Hicks. It has not been found practicable to grant any donations during the past year towards the restoration of public buildings, but the Society has contributed towards the Silchester Exploration Fund, and has also made some small additions to the Reference Library. The non-expansion of our Library is the less to be regretted because an important section of the Public Library is now devoted to works of a *local* character. The Society cannot omit this opportunity of expressing its obligation to W. H. Greenhough, Esq., F.R.S.L., for his unceasing efforts to make the local collection as complete and full as possible. A valuable collection of manuscript notes, on the Topography of Berkshire, compiled by Miss Thoyts, has recently been added to this section of the Public Library.

“QUARTERLY JOURNAL.”

The articles in this publication have been of unusual interest and the circulation of the Journal has considerably increased, but the cost of quarterly publication is such a heavy tax upon the resources of the Society that it is doubtful whether it would not be expedient to substitute for it in future an annual volume of transactions. The Inventory of Church Plate, conducted by Rev. E. R. Gardner and A. J. Dasent, Esq., is in progress, and will probably be published as a separate work. We may remind our Members that back numbers of the Journal may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary to complete their set.

(III.) *Financial Condition and Statistics of the Society.*

There is a slight decrease in the number of members on our books as compared with last year. The financial position is more satisfactory, although a small balance of £9 9s. 6d. is still due to the Treasurer. The Balance Sheet for 1893 has been audited by J. Okey Taylor, Esq., and will be printed in the Society's Report. The Balance Sheet for the *Quarterly Journal* appears in a separate account.

(IV.) *General Remarks and Conclusion.*

PROGRAMME FOR 1894.

Several papers have been promised for the current year by various friends, on the following subjects : “Tapestry and Ornamental Needlework of the Middle Ages” ; “The Value of Heraldry to the Genealogist and Antiquary” ; “Merrie England, or Sports and

Pastimes in former days"; "Monograph of the Knollys' Family"; "The Golden Book of Reading, or a Record of some past Benefactors"; "Notitia Parliamentaria, or the Origin and Growth of English Parliaments"; "Scenes and Events connected with the Reading Abbey and its Chapter House."

The following places (from which a selection may be made) are submitted by the Committee as the programme of Excursions for 1894. AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS, viz: (1) Caversham; (2) Shottesbrooke; (3) Basingstoke and Basing; (4) Wargrave; (5) Aldermaston; (6) Bradfield and Theale. DAY EXCURSIONS: (1) London, St. Bartholomew's Priory, Charter House, Christ's Hospital, and Tower of London; (2) Town of Marlborough; (3) Chequers House, Bucks.

OBITUARY.

We have to record two losses by death among our Members during the past year, viz., that of H. H. Browne, Esq., of Binfield, who has long filled a useful and important position as an active magistrate and county gentleman; also that of Mr. Geo. Higgin, of Inthray, Maidenhead, an eminent engineer, and one who in every respect was a valuable acquisition to our Society.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

P. H. DITCHFIELD, *Hon. Secretary.*

J. M. GUILDING, *Treasurer.*

NOTE.

The above Report was approved, and ordered to be printed, at the Annual General Meeting, on March 16th, 1894.

BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

BALANCE SHEET, 1893.

1893.	Dr.	1893.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions	...	By Balance due to Treasurer	...	16	3	9
" Rent received from Students' Association	...	" Rates, Taxes, Gas and Caretaker	...	11	19	6
" Balance due to Treasurer	...	" Printing and Stationery	...	6	16	0
		" Prizes	...	2	12	6
		" Library Expenses	...	2	5	10
		" Loss on Excursions and Cost of Meetings	...	7	12	7
		" Repairs and Furnishing	...	2	2	6
		" Donation to Society of Antiquaries	...	1	0	0
		" Postage and Sundries	...	4	17	10
		" Assistant Secretary's Salary	...	6	0	0
				<u>£61</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>

Audited and found correct, March 15th, 1894.
J. OKEY TAYLOR.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL BALANCE SHEET.

1892 & 1893.	£	s.	d.	1891.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of Subscriptions received from				By Amount owing to Publishers	...	29	5 4½
Members	23 10 6	„ Postage expended	...	2	19 8
„ Amount due to Publishers	35 2 10	„ Cost of Journal, 1892 & 1893	...	26	8 3½
			<hr/> £58 13 4 <hr/>				<hr/> £58 13 4 <hr/>

INDEX
OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS
PUBLISHED
IN
1892

[BEING THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE SERIES]

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1893

HARRISON AND SONS,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON.

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The following had not been issued in time for this Index :

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Note.—The Transactions of Devonshire Association, vol. xxiii, and of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. ix, are both for the year 1891 but were issued too late to include in last year's index.

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 Cambridge : *Bennett, Clark, Hughes, Pearson, Smith*.
 Cambridgeshire, see *Cambridge, Elsworth, Ely*.
 Canonsleigh : *Elworthy, Tanner*.
 Cardiganshire : *Willis-Bund*. See *Lampeter, Llanbadarn Fawr*.
 Cards : *Franks*.
 Cargill : *Baxter*.
 Carlisle : *Ferguson, Haverfield*.
 Carmarthenshire : *Rhys, Tierney*.
 Castle Dermot : *Fitzgerald*.
 Celtic and late Celtic remains : *Anderson, Griffith, Oxford, Payne*.
 Cesena : *Clark*.
 Charles 1st : *Simpson*.
 Charlwood : *André*.

- Chatham : *Payne*.
 Cheshire : *Axon, Harrison, see Astbury, Macclesfield, Mobberley*.
 Chester : *Nicholson, Rhys*.
 Chigwell : *Gould*.
 Chinese antiquities : *Franks*.
 Chipping Norton : *Hope*.
 Churchwardens' accounts : *Jones*.
 Clifton : *Latimer*.
 Codnor : *Corfield*.
 Colchester : *Colchester, Haverfield, Laver*.
 Collegiate insignia : *Brook*.
 Colonsay : *McNeill*.
 Constantine the Great : *Knowles*.
 Cookham : *Darby*.
 Coquetdale : *Dixon*.
 Cornwall : *Jago, Langdon, Rundle, see Falmouth, Launceston, Little Petherick, Padstow, Trewortha*.
 Costume : *Bagnall-Oakeley, Brydall*.
 Crosses : *Calverley, De Vitre, Gower, Lovell, Perez*.
 Cumberland, *see* Bridekirk, Bromfield, Lanercost, Senhouse, Waberthwaite.
 Cuthbert (St.) : *Bates*.

 Dailly : *Christison*.
 Dartmoor : *Prowse, Worth*.
 De Aton family : *Ellis*.
 Derby : *Arnold-Bemrose, Bailey*.
 Derbyshire : *Cockayne, Derby, Ward, see Bakewell, Codnor, Derby, Little Chester, Peak*.
 Devonshire : *Amery, Colson, Cotton, Dredge, Elworthy, Rowe, Strong, Worth, Wright, see Budleigh, Dartmoor, Dolton, Exeter, Hartland, Plymouth, Plymtree*.
 Dialect : *Chope, Elworthy*.
 Diamonds : *Garrard*.
 Dick of Devonshire : *Alford*.
 Dolton : *Jones*.
 Domesday : *Cartar*.
 Domestic utensils, *see* Spoon.
 Down : *Blair*.
 Dublin : *Berry, Elliott, Wakeman*.
 Durham : *Cripps, see Middleton St. George, Pittington, South Shields*.

 Earthworks : *Baring-Gould, Coles, Hughes, Laver*.
 Ecclesiastical antiquities : *Axon, Bagnall-Oakeley, Berry, Brightman, Calverley, Cooper, Cripps, Dasent, Fowler, Gardner, Hardy, Hope, Hutcheson, Irvine, Jones, Keyser, Legg, MacMichael, Murphy, Nicholson, Oman, Simpson, Thomas, Virtue, Weaver, Willis-Bund, Wordsworth*.
 Egyptian antiquities : *Budge, Chester, Favarger, Millar, Rome, Spurrell*.
 Elginshire : *Mackintosh*.
 Elsenham : *Pritchett*.
 Elsworth : *Fawcett*.
 Ely : *James*.
 Enamels : *Gardner*.
 Essex : *Armfield, King, Wood, see Audley End, Chigwell, Colchester, Elsenham, Layer Marney, Shobury, South Shobury*.
 Etruscan antiquities : *Forbes*.
 Exeter : *Phear*.

 Fairfax family : *Penny*.
 Fairford : *Westlake*.
 Falmouth : *Norway*.
 Fechin (St.) : *Stokes*.
 Fenland : *Peterborough*.
 Fiacre (St.) de la Brie : *O'Meagher*.
 Fishlake : *Fairbank*.
 Flintshire : *Ebblewhite*.
 Folklore : *Abercromby, Amery, Bigger, Billson, Birch, Blair, Clouston, Dames, Dudgeon, Ellwood, Elmslie, Elworthy, Evans, Folklore, Franks, Gomme, Gregor, Gutch, Hartland, Higgins, MacDonald, MacMichael, March, Micklethwaite, Nutt, Patterson, Rhys, Russell, Sibree, Simpson, Stokes, Stuart-Glennie, Superstition, Tille, Wilmotte*.
 Forfarshire, *see* Balmashanner.
 Forteirot : *Anderson*.
 Fowler (James) : *Fowler*.
 Frampton : *Fowler*.
 Freeman (E. A.) : *Hunt*.
 Friends, Society of : *Phillips*.
 Frowde family : *Hooppell*.
 Furness : *Compton, Cowper*.

 Games : *Micklethwaite*.
 Gargrave : *Perez*.
 Genealogy and family history : *Bird, Burtchaell, Codrington, Ebblewhite, Lloyd, Lockhart, Vicars*.
 Geraldines : *Burtchaell*.
 Gibson (John) : *Smith*.
 Glasgow : *Brydall, Donald, Eyre*.
 Glastonbury : *Bulleid, Warren*.

- Gloucester : *Bazeley*.
 Gloucestershire : *Codrington, Maclean, Taylor, see Ampney, Bourton on the Hill, Clifton, Fairfield, Gloucester, Moreton in the Marsh*.
 Graignamanagh : *O'Leary*.
 Grange over Sands : *Cowper*.
 Greek antiquities : *Gardner, Higgins, Hoggan, Jevons, Keene, Montagu, Penrose, Phené, Sellers, Six, Smith (A. B.), Smith (C.), Stokes, Walters*.
 Guildford : *Clark*.
 Guilds or Companies : *Arnold-Bemrose, Crofton, Grueber, Hirst*.
 Gwaunysgor : *Owen*.
- Halowel : *Rowley-Morris*.
 Haltwhistle : *Adamson*.
 Hambury : *Fitzherbert*.
 Hampsfell : *Cowper*.
 Hampshire, *see* *Silchester, Twyford*.
 Hanseatic League : *Clephan*.
 Hardknott : *Calverley*.
 Hartland : *Chope, Strong*.
 Hedda (Abbot) : *Irvine*.
 Hemel Hempstead : *Davy*.
 Heraldry : *Burke, Ellis, Gray, Hislop, Markham*.
 Herrick (R.) : *Colson*.
 Hertfordshire : *Evans. See* *Berkhamstead, Hemel Hempstead, Much Hadham, Stevenage, St. Ippolyts, Studham*.
 Heysham : *Lees, Nicholson*.
 Heywood (Capt. Peter) : *Heywood*.
 Hieron (Samuel) : *Harris*.
 Holker (Lieut. John) : *Nicholson*.
 Howland (Richard) : *Burke*.
 Huguenots : *De Labilliere*.
 Hunting : *Frazer*.
 Hurley : *Wethered*.
- Iceland : *Ellwood*.
 Ingoldmells : *Peacock*.
 Inscriptions :
 Cardiganshire : *Willis-Bund*.
 Church : *Eyre, Lees, Nicholson*.
 Gortynian : *Headlam*.
 Greek : *Keene*.
 Ogham : *Jago, Langdon, Stokes*.
 Pictish : *Rhys*.
 Roman : *Blair, Ferguson, Haverfield, Rhys*.
 Scandinavian : *Simpson*.
 Institutions : *Dendy, Goudie. See* *Manors*.
- Ireland : *Cochrane, Coleman, Mills*.
 Iron : *Jevons*.
 Ironwork : *Gardner*.
- Jacobites : *Dixon*.
 Jeffries (Richard) : *Dartnell*.
- Kent : *Prestwich. See* *Chatham, Winchelsea*.
 Kerry : *Allen*.
 Keswick : *Ferguson*.
 Kilkenny : *Burtchaell*.
 Killaloe : *Westropp*.
 Kirkcudbrightshire : *Coles*.
 Kirkoswald : *Ferguson*.
 Kirk Whelpington : *Hicks*.
- Lampeter : *Davey*.
 Lancashire : *Axon, Harrison. See* *Heysham, Manchester, Prestwich*.
 Land family : *Mozley*.
 Lanercost : *Brown*.
 Lanuvium : *Savile*.
 Larkham (Thomas) : *Radford*.
 Launceston : *Peter*.
 Laver Marney : *Laver*.
 Leatherwork : *Franks*.
 Lichfield : *Crofton*.
 Limerick : *Westropp*.
 Lincoln : *Allen, Fox, Venables, Wordsworth*.
 Lincolnshire, *see* *Aslaeby, Frampton, Ingoldmells, Lincoln, Milnthorpe*.
 Little Chester : *Bailey, Currey*.
 Little Compton : *Kallick*.
 Little Horwood : *Keyser*.
 Little Petherick : *Molesworth*.
 Llanallgo : *Davies*.
 Llanbadarn Fawr : *Davey*.
 Lockridge : *Ditchfield*.
 London : *Birch, Grover, London, Micklethwaite, Norman, Simpson, Welch*.
 Lough Derg : *Butler*.
 Lough Erne : *Murphy*.
 Lough Gur : *Ffrench*.
 Ludlow : *Jones*.
 Llugvallium : *Ferguson*.
 Lyte family : *Lyte*.
 Lytescary : *Buckle, Lyte*.
- Macclesfield : *Axon*.
 Malmesbury : *Bagnall-Oakeley, Bazeley*.
 Manchester : *Axon, Crofton, Letts*.

Manors : *Adamson, Buckle, Currey, Evans, Hodgson, King, Latimer, Peacock.*
 Marriage licenses : *Norcliffe.*
 Mediæval antiquities, *see* Architecture, Ecclesiastical.
 Merchants' Marks : *Worth.*
 Mexican antiquities : *Howarth.*
 Middleham : *Mitchell.*
 Middleton St. George : *Fowler.*
 Midlothian : *Curle.*
 Milan : *Beltrami.*
 Milnthorpe : *Peacock.*
 Miniatures : *Bradley.*
 Mobberley : *Mallory.*
 Monasterboice : *Hassé.*
 Monmouth rebellion : *Humphreys.*
 Monuments, effigies, and tombs : *Axon, Bagnall-Oakeley, Bailey, Brown, Frampton, Higgins, Irvine, James, King, Lees, Letts, Oliver, Owen, Stephenson, Waller, Williams.*
 Monuments, protection of ancient : *Cochrane.*
 Moreton in the Marsh : *Belcher.*
 Much Hadham : *Tarte.*
 Municipal insignia : *Auden, Brook, Hope, Macguire.*
 Museums : *Allen.*
 Music : *Frazer.*

Newcastle-on-Tyne : *Clephan.*
 Newry : *Frazer.*
 Northamptonshire, *see* Peterborough.
 Northumberland : *Cripps, Dendy.* *See* Coquetdale, Haltwhistle, Kirk Whelpington, Newcastle, Wallsend.
 Nottinghamshire : *see* Southwell.
 Numismatics :
 Cyprus : *Warren.*
 English : *Heywood, Packe.*
 Ethelred I. : *Grantley.*
 Greek : *Montagu, Weber, Wroth.*
 Groats : *Lawrence, Montagu.*
 Henry I. : *Evans.*
 Leather money : *Strong.*
 Medals and tokens : *Grueber, Weber, Yates.*
 Oriental : *Baker, Cunningham, Johnston, Lane-Poole, Richardson.*
 Roman : *Bailey, Grueber, Weber.*
 Saxon : *Richardson.*

Oakham : *Evans.*

Ore deposits : *Collins.*

Ornaments, personal : Bronze age : *Anderson.* *See* Rings.

Osgoldcross : *Holmes.*

Ostend, siege of : *Bellerocche.*

Oxford : *Bateson, Bodleian, Daniel, Harrison, Kirby, Myres, Oman, Oxford, Pittwellings.*

Oxfordshire, *see* Burford, Chipping Norton, Oxford.

Oxtd : *Gower.*

Padbury : *Keyser.*

Padstow : *Trollope.*

Parish Accounts, *see* Churchwardens.

Peakforest : *Kerry.*

Pembrokeshire, *see* St. Davids.

Perthshire, *see* Ardoch, Forteviot.

Peterborough : *Irvine, Waller.*

Pittington : *Fowler.*

Place names : *Carrington, Cox, Hickson, Peacock.*

Plymouth : *Collier.*

Plymtree : *Mozley.*

Pontesbury : *Drinkwater.*

Pottery : *Beer.*

Prehistoric antiquities :

 Bog butter : *O'Laverty.*

 Brittany : *Healy.*

 Brochs : *Curle, Hudd, Mackay.*

 Burials : *Hassé, Kerr, Longfield, Mackintosh, Worth.*

 Caves : *Cowper, Hughes, Ward.*

 Crannogs : *Bulleid, Ferguson.*

 Egypt : *Spurrell.*

 India : *Hughes.*

 Mexican : *Howarth.*

 Ornaments : *Frazer.*

 Oxford : *Oman.*

 Palæolithic : *Lasham.*

 Shropshire : *Kenyon.*

 Stone circles : *Lewis, Phené, Teall, Worth.*

 Stone implements : *Balfour, Black, Ffrench, Gray, Harrison, Munro, Patterson, Prestwich, Spurrell.*

Prestonpans : *Hislop.*

Prestwich : *Fishwick.*

Rievaulx : *Compton.*

Rings : *Day, Laver.*

Ripon : *Micklethwaite.*

Roads : *Harrison.*

Robsart (Amy) : *Bain.*

Robsart (Sir John) : *Bain.*

Rock engravings : *Chester.*

Roman remains : *Haverfield.*

 Carlisle : *Ferguson, Haverfield.*

 Chester : *Rhys.*

Colchester : *Haverfield, Laver.*
 Devonshire : *Worth.*
 Doncaster : *Fairbank.*
 Durham : *Blair.*
 Hardknott : *Calverley, Dymond, Ferguson.*
 Kent : *Beer.*
 Lincoln : *Fox, Venables.*
 Little Chester : *Bailey.*
 London : *Grover.*
 Northumberland : *Blair.*
 Oxford : *Myres, Oxford.*
 Roads : *Shrubsole.*
 Silchester : *Fox.*
 South Shields : *Blair, Haverfield.*
 South Shoebury : *King.*
 Stone Cross : *Cowper.*
 Twyford : *Kirby.*
 Wallsend : *Blair, Haverfield.*
 Rutlandshire, *see* Oakham.

Saints : *Owen.*
 St. Andrews : *Hutcheson.*
 St. Davids : *Westwood.*
 St. Ippolyts : *Davys.*
 St. Martins : *Baxter.*
 St. Mullins : *Ffrench.*
 Saxon remains :
 Lockridge : *Ditchfield.*
 Ripon : *Micklethwaite.*
 Skye : *Richardson.*
 Scone : *Baxter.*
 Sculpture : *Belcher.*
 Church : *Bagnall-Oakeley.*
 Norman : *Allen.*
 Seals : *Guthrie.*
 Selattyn : *Bulkeley-Owen.*
 Selby : *Pritchett.*
 Selkirkshire : *Curle.*
 Selwyn families : *Codrington.*
 Senhouse family : *Senhouse.*
 Shetland : *Goudie.*
 Shoebury : *Read.*
 Shrewsbury : *Auden, Blakeway.*
 Shropshire : *Bird, Fletcher, Kenyon, Wakeman, see* Ludlow, Selattyn, Shrewsbury.
 Silchester : *Fox.*
 Skye : *Richardson.*
 Smith (William, LL.D.) : *Chisholm-Batten.*
 Somersetshire, *see* Bedminster, Lytescary, Wellington, Wells.
 South Shields : *Blair, Haverfield.*
 South Shoebury : *King.*
 Southwell : *Allen.*
 Spoon, the : *Jackson.*

Staffordshire : *Boyd, Wrottesley, see* Lichfield, Pontesbury, Tateley.
 Stevenage : *Clarkson, Fowler.*
 Stones Sculptured : *Allen, Cowper, Goddard, Lees, Nicholson.*
 Strata Marcella : *Williams.*
 Studham : *Evans.*
 Sully (Sir John de, K.G.) : *Jones.*
 Surrey : *Cooper, Crisp, Howard, Lasham. See* Charlwood, Guildford, Oxted, Tandridge, Titsey, Wandsworth.
 Sussex : *Codrington.*
 Sutcliffe (Dr. Matthew) : *Troup.*
 Sutherlandshire : *Kerr.*
 Sutton : *Blashill.*
 Swallowfield : *Russell.*

Talley : *Williams.*
 Tandridge : *Gower.*
 Tateley : *Drinkwater.*
 Thomas (Sir Rhys ap) : *Jones.*
 Thomas (St.) : *Milman.*
 Tiles, encaustic : *Renaud.*
 Titsey : *Gower.*
 Towneley family : *Yates.*
 Travels in England : *Gould.*
 Treasure trove : *Evans.*
 Trepanning the skull : *Munro.*
 Trewortha Marsh : *Baring-Gould.*
 Twyford : *Kirby.*

Vernon (Dorothy) : *Cockayne.*
 Vernon family : *Featman.*
 Veryard (Ellis) : *Troup.*
 Viking antiquities : *M'Neill.*

Waberthwaite : *Calverley.*
 Wales : *Rhys, Taylor, Williams, Willis-Bund.*
 Walloon refugees : *Rahleubeck.*
 Wallsend : *Blair, Haverfield.*
 Wandsworth : *Patrick.*
 Warwickshire : *Carter, Tilley. See* Birmingham, Little Compton.
 Wax modelling : *Gosset.*
 Wellington : *Elworthy.*
 Wentworth family : *Wentworth.*
 Westmoreland, *see* Windermere.
 Widows and vowesses : *André.*
 Willibald (St.) : *Brownlow.*
 Wills : *Berks, Clark, Crisp.*
 Wiltshire, *see* Broughton Gifford, Malmesbury.

Winchelsea: *Hope*.
Winder family: *Winder*.
Windermere: *Cowper*.
Witham: *Lucas*.
Withers (Edmund): *Grenside*.
Woolley: *Wentworth*.

York: *Buckle, Eastwood*.
Yorkshire: *Ellis, Macquire, Stephenson*.
See Doncaster, Fishlake, Furness,
Gargrave, Middleham, Osgoldcross,
Rievaulx, Ripon, Selby, Sutton,
Woolley.

LONDON:

HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.



The Quarterly Journal

OF THE

Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.

THE Sixth Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House on July 9th and 10th, Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., F.R.S., President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the chair. The Congress commenced with a paper by Mr. St. John Hope, on the continuation of the Archæological Survey of England, and rules for uniformity therein. It is proposed to issue certain rules for the guidance of local Antiquaries who may be willing to carry on this work. The second subject was a Photographic Survey of England by Counties. The organisation of local museums, popular archæological errors and fictions, the Ethnographical Survey of Great Britain, and the better organisation of local Archæological Meetings, were also discussed by the Congress. The annual dinner of the Members of the Congress took place at the Criterion, under the presidency of Mr. Brabrook, F.S.A. On July 11th the Members of the Congress visited Reading and Silchester, and the party was greatly augmented by a large number of Berkshire Antiquaries, who were conducted to Silchester by Mr. Stallwood. As a full account of the proceedings has recently been published in the local papers, it is unnecessary to recall the learned and interesting lectures delivered by Mr. Fox and Mr. St. John Hope. The excursion was in every way most successful, although on account of the growing crops of corn the area of the excavations of the present year was somewhat limited. What are believed to be the bakeries of the City of Silchester have been uncovered, and a valuable collection of silver coins has been found, concerning which the Treasury has displayed some anxiety.

Excursions of the Society.

The first Excursion of the Society for the Summer Session took place on Wednesday, June 13th, when a visit was paid to several Historical Buildings in the City of London. On arriving in London the party first inspected S. Bartholomew's Priory Church, Smithfield, founded by Rahere, Minstrel of King Henry I., 1122, and almost contemporaneous with Reading Abbey. The Nave has been destroyed, but the Transepts and Choir are preserved as the Parish Church, and have been carefully restored by Aston Webb, Esq., Architect, in whose absence the Rev. J. M. Guilding gave a graphic and interesting description of the Priory and its neighbourhood. The party then visited the Charter House, originally a Carthusian Monastery, founded by Sir Walter Manny, 1371. After the Dissolution it became the town house of the Dukes of Norfolk, and in 1611 was purchased by Sir Thos. Sutton, who founded a Hospital there for 80 pensioners, also a celebrated Grammar School. Fuller speaks of this great foundation as "the masterpiece of Protestant English Charity." Here were educated Dr. Isaac Barrow, Addison, John Wesley, Lord Ellenborough, Havelock, and Thackeray. The School is now removed to Godalming, and the new Merchant Taylors' School has been erected on the Charter House ground. The building was described by the Rev. Canon Elwyn, Master of the Charter House, whose most fascinating account of its historical associations will long be remembered by all who had the pleasure of hearing it. The next historical building visited by the party was Christ's Hospital, "the noblest Institution in the world," as Bp. Middleton calls it, founded by King Edward VI., 1552. It occupies the site of a Franciscan Monastery, or Greyfriars. The Cloisters and some part of the Ancient Monastery are included in the present building, which have been enlarged or re-built since the great fire by Wren, Shaw, and other architects. The Mathematical School, nominally founded by King Charles II. in 1672, proceeded from an endowment left by Richard Aldworth, founder of Reading Blue Coat School; and the town of Reading is still further associated with the Hospital by the exhibitions founded by John West in 1720. The Great Hall, opened in 1829, forms (next to Westminster Hall) the noblest room in the Metropolis. Its dimensions are 187 ft. long, 51 ft. wide, 46 ft. high. Among its eminent scholars were Camden, Bishop Stillingfleet, Thos. Middleton, first Bishop of Calcutta, Richardson the novelist, Charles Lamb, and Coleridge. This may

be the last visit of our Society to this famous School, which has contributed so much to the educational progress of England, and which, alas ! is now doomed to removal. One of the officers of the Hospital, Mr. Lempriere, welcomed the Society and pointed out the chief objects of interest. In the Counting House the old books, plate and documents were exhibited. After luncheon the party visited the Guildhall, which was originally built in 1411, and after being much injured by the great fire of 1666 was restored by Dance in 1789. Charles Welch, Esq., F.S.A., the City Librarian, kindly exhibited some of the choice books and rare MSS. in the Guildhall collection, and described the most interesting portions of the building. A visit was also paid to the Museum. The last building visited by the party was Merchant Taylors' Hall. The Merchant Taylors are one of the 12 principal City Companies, incorporated by Charter 1327. Our great townsman, Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was formerly Master of this Company, and a benefactor of its renowned School. The Master and Wardens most courteously invited the Society to partake of afternoon tea in the Hall, and Mr. Nash, the Clerk of the Company, welcomed the members of the party and gave an interesting account of the history of the Company. The Society's excursion to London will not be the least memorable of its many visits to places of historical interest.

* * *

The second Excursion of the Society will take place on Wednesday, July 25th, and the destination will be Oxford. A full programme has been arranged, and we hope that the Members of the Society will spend a pleasant and profitable day in the Cathedral city of our Diocese.

EAST GARSTON.—Hurley is said in Domesday to have been held by Esgar, prior to Geoffrey de Mandeville, who held it at the time the survey itself was taken : and Hurley, too, was on this account called Esgarston. Madox prints (in 1702, *Formulare Anglicanum*, No. ccccxv.) a Charter by which one William of London grants Tithe of Esgarston to God and to the Church and Friars of S. Mary of Hurley. In the text of the Charter itself, as transcribed by Madox, the spelling is Esgarston ; but in Madox's own note, at the foot of the Charter as printed by him, he says that on the polled deed from which he took his transcript at S. Peter's, Westminster, there is an endorsement some time later of course than the execution of the Charter itself, which however is not dated, as follows : "Carta Wellelmi de Lond de decimis de *Estgrastone*." We can thus see how easily *Esgarston* dissolves itself in lapse of yeass to *Eastgarston*. — F. T. WETHERED.



BERKSHIRE.

RÉSUMÉ OF DOMESDAY HOLDERS AND HOLDINGS.

The Tenants *in capite* are within brackets, the Tenants *T.R.E.* in italics.
The hidage T.R.E. is given within square brackets.

			HUNDRED.
Acenge ¹	2 [3] hides	(Cola) <i>Brictric</i>	Taceham
Aneborne ²	3½ [3½] hides	(William Lovet) <i>Toti</i>	Chenete-berie
Aneborne ³	1 [3½] hide	(Ghilo frater Ans-culfi) <i>Saulf</i>	Chenete-berie
Apleford ⁴	5 [5] hides	Robertus (Abingdon Abbey)	Sudtune
Apletone ⁵	2½ [5] hides	Bernerius nepos R. de Perone (Bp. of Bayeux) <i>Aluvin</i>	Merceham
Apletune ⁶	2½ [5] hides	Ricardus (Milo Crispin) <i>Halden</i>	Merceham
Ardintone ⁷	4¾ [9] hides	(R. d'Oily) <i>Sauuin</i>	Wanetinz
Ardintone	2¾ [5] hides	(R. d'Oily) <i>Eduin</i>	Wanetinz

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE NOTES.

A. C. Abingdon Chronicle, Rolls Series.	F. N. C. Freeman, Norman Conquest.
D. Domesday.	K. C. D. Kemble, Codex Diplomaticus.
E. D. Eyton, Domesday of Dorset.	T. N. Testa de Nevill.

¹ West Lockinge (Hundred of Wantage). T. N. p. 119, 1 mark is paid for 1 fee of the Fee of the Earl of Derby. p. 119b, it is called the Fee of Stephen de Coton (Curzon, p. 121). That Lockinge is meant appears from Cola claiming one of the mills of the neighbouring Manor of Ardington (see Lachinge).
² Enborne (Hundred of Eagle). T. N. pp. 111, 124, 126, Philip de Sandervill has 1 fee of the Fee of the Earl of Albemarle in South Morton and Enborne.
³ Enborne. T. N. p. 109, 121, Nicholas de Aufrica and Willelmus de Clervaus have ½ a fee of the Fee of Robert (Henry, p. 121) de Pinkeney of the Honour of Windsor (see Taneburne).
⁴ Appleford (Hundred of Ock). T. N. p. 124, the Abbot of Abingdon has Appleford in demesne by frankalmoin and pays no scutage. The boundaries are given A.C. i. 52.
⁵ Appleton (Hundred of Ock). T. N. pp. 110, 123, 126, William de Merton has ½ a fee of the Fee of Humfrey Visdeleu.
⁶ Appleton.
⁷ Ardington (Hundred of Wantage). T. N. p. 119, 2 marks are paid for 2 fees of William Longepée of the Honour of Wallingford.

			HUNDRED.
Assedone ¹	9 [10 $\frac{1}{4}$] hides .	Radulfus (H. de . . . Feries) <i>Bundi</i>	Nachede- dorne
Avintone ²	2 [10] hides .	(Richard Puingiant) . <i>Gunnere</i>	Eletesford
Bagenore ³	1 [3] hide . .	(Hunfridus Came- rarius) <i>Ulucua</i>	Taceham
Baiorde ⁴	8 [10] hides .	Anschil. Gislebert . (Abingdon Abbey) <i>Vluric</i> (part of Ber- tune)	Hornimere
Bastedene ⁵	6 [20] hides .	(King, of the fee of . Earl Roger) <i>Aileua</i>	Heslites- ford
Bechesgete ⁶	2 hides . . .	(H. de Feries) . . <i>Godric</i>	Chenete- berie
Becote ⁷	2 hides and 4 acres [5]	(Count of Evreux) . <i>Two freemen</i>	Seriveham
Bedene ⁸	8 [10] hides .	Walter de Riverre . . (Abingdon Abbey) <i>Norman</i>	Roeberg
Bedreton	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ [10] hides .	(King) <i>Vluric</i> . . .	Wanetinz
Bedreton	<i>nil</i> [$\frac{1}{8}$ hide]	Robert (King) <i>Vlfet</i> .	Wanetinz

¹ Probably some place now lost near Hampstead Norris. T. N. pp. 121, 126, William de Bakepuz has $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Kingston, Ashdown and Compton [Parva] of the Fee of Earl Ferrers of the Honour of Tutbury. Radulfus is probably Radulfus de Bachepuiz (A.C. ii. 30).

² *Avington* (Hundred of Kintbury Eagle). T. N. p. 111, 126, Richard Longepée has 1 fee of the Fee of William Longepée who holds a brief. p. 124, he has $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fee of the Fee of W. Longepée of the barony which belonged to Richard de Camvil.

³ *Bagnor*, in the parish of Speen (H. of Faircross). T. N. p. 109, 123, the Prior of Poughley (near Chaddleworth) has $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee of the Fee of the Earl of Gloucester of the Honour of Gloucester.

⁴ *Bayworth*, near Sunningwell (Hundred of Horner). T. N. p. 121, Adam de Periton has one-fifth of a fee in Bayworth and Sunningwell of the barony of the Abbot of Abingdon. This holding seems to represent that of Gislebert. The holding of Anschil seems to reappear, T. N. p. 110, 121, where William of Sevekewrth (i.e. Seacourt) has in Seacourt, Bayworth, and Midgham (? Marcham), 2 fees of the barony of the Abbot of Abingdon. See Merceham and Seuaconde. cf. A. C. ii. 4, 17, 37.

⁵ *Basildon* (Hundred of Moreton). T. N. p. 111, 122, 126, Robert de Gynges has 1 fee of the King's gift which was of the Fee of the Earl of Warwick. p. 128, it is held with Ashamstead by William de Fruges of the gift of King John, formerly by Henry of Newburgh. p. 133, it belongs to the Prioress of Chisseden who pays 7s. for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates. This like Cerledone was part of the Fee of Earl Roger.

⁶ *Bagshot*, near Shalbourne (Hundred of Kintbury Eagle). T. N. p. 121, Matthew Huse holds Bukesyate with 1 hide of land in Hendred of which John de Turberville is tenant as 1 fee of the Fee of Earl Ferrers of the Honour of Tutbury. p. 133, the Abbot of Duref [?] pays for 1 car. 2s., and the Abbot of Bec for 1 car. 2s. p. 131, for 11 car. there are charged 22s.

⁷ *Beckett* (Hundred of Shrivenham). T. N. p. 133, the Prior of Noyon pays for 1 car. and a part, 2 shillings and 4d. p. 125, Walter de Buckcote holds of the Prior of Noyon at fee farm that which the said Prior holds in alms.

⁸ *Beedon* (Hundred of Faircross). T. N. pp. 109, 121, Walter de Rivers has 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fees of the Fee of the Abbot of Abingdon. p. 133, for 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ car. there are paid 47s.

			HUNDRED.
Bedreton ¹	5 [10] hides	Willelmus (Milo Crispin) <i>Leuric monachus</i>	Wanetinz
Beneham ²	2 hides	Walter de Rivere (Abingdon Abbey) <i>Eddid</i>	Roeberg
Benham ³	4 [5] hides	Anschitil, Willelmus (Hunfrid Vis de Lew) <i>Three thanes</i>	Cheneteberie
Benneham ⁴	$\frac{1}{2}$ [2] hides	(Wigar) <i>Ormar</i>	Cheneteberie
Bercheham ⁵	3 hides	(King) <i>Ælmer de R.E.</i>	Cerledone
Bertune ⁶	40 [60] hides	(Abingdon Abbey) Of these $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides are held by Hugo the Cook; with 2 hides at Sanford; held T.R.E. by <i>Leuwin</i> and <i>Norman</i> .	Hormimere
Bistesham ⁷	8 hides	(H. de Ferieres) <i>Bondi</i>	Benes
Blitberie ⁸	3 hides	(King) <i>R.E.</i>	Blitberie
Blitberie ⁹	$\frac{1}{4}$ [2] hides	(Count of Evreux) <i>Brictuard</i>	Blitberie
Bocheland ¹⁰	8 [15 $\frac{1}{2}$] hides	(Bp. Osbern) <i>Vluric chenp</i>	Gamesfel

¹ Betterton, near Lockinge (Hundred of Wantage). T. N. p. 119, 1 mark is paid for 1 fee of Thomas Maceys in Bateria of the Honour of Wallingford.

² Benham, near Newbury (Hundred of Kintbury Eagle). T. N. p. 124, Hoebenham is held by the Abbot and Convent of Abingdon and belongs to the Chamberlainry of the said Abbey.

³ Benham, near Newbury. T. N. p. 107, 128, Hugo de Nevill, as guardian of James Wake, has £12 of land in Benham and Boxore, given to Hugo Wake in exchange for land near York by King Richard, but by what service is not known. p. 127, Hugo Wake has £10 of land by the serjeanty of serving as usher of the King's Chamber, and is in the custody of Hugo de Nevill.

⁴ Benham, near Newbury. T. N. p. 110, 126, Ralph Meffelyn (p. 123, Meyfelyn; Hearne, Lib. Nig. p. 191, Meinfelin) has $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee of Richard de Livinton who holds the Manor by serjeanty.

⁵ Barkham (Hundred of Charlton). T. N. p. 110, 122, 127, John de Barkham has 1 fee which he holds of Henry de Erley. Three cassates were granted to Ælfwine by Eadred, K. C. D. 431.

⁶ Barton, near Abingdon (Hundred of). T. N. p. 124, the Abbot of Abingdon holds Abingdon, La Berton, &c. in demesne in pure and perpetual alms and pays no scutage.

⁷ Bisham (Hundred of Beynhurst). T. N. p. 124, the Master of the Militia of the Temple holds the village of Bustlesham in demesne of the alms of Robert de Ferrers Earl of Derby.

⁸ Blewbury (Hundred of Moreton). T. N. p. 124, it is held by the Abbey of Reading in alms. p. 128, it is worth £56, and is of the gift of 'regis Henrici patris.'

⁹ Blewbury (Hundred of Moreton). T. N. p. 125, Robert of Nottingham holds 2 hides of the fee of the Prior of Noyon who holds them in alms of the Count of Evreux. p. 133, for 1 car. is paid 2s.

¹⁰ Buckland (Hundred of Ganfield). T. N. p. 132, there seem to be in lay hands, 20 car. and a fraction, charged 40s. and 7d., in addition to the land held by Abingdon Abbey and the Priory of Noyon. T. N. p. 125, Hamon de Crevecoeur has part of the village of Buckland of the Prior of Noyon paying 40s. per annum. p. 132, this amounts to 3 car. and is charged 6s. The portion of the Prior of Noyon is possibly the unspecified holding of the Count of Evreux in Gamesfelle hundred.

Bochelande ¹	5 hides . . .	(Abingdon Abbey)	HUNDRED. Wanetinz
Bochentone ²	2½ [8] hides .	Odo (Ralf fitz Count) <i>Elmar</i> <i>Three freemen</i>	Lamborn
Bochentone ³	½ [3] hides .	(Edward) <i>Anschil</i> . .	Lamborne
Bochesorne ⁴	4 [9] hides .	Aluric, Almar (Hun- fridus Vis de Lew) <i>Three brothers</i>	Chenete- berie
Borchede- berie ⁵	2 hides . . .	(King) <i>R.E.</i> . . .	Borchede- berie
Borchelde- berie	1 hide . . .	Homo Walteri (Walter fitz Other) <i>Aluiledese</i>	Borchelde- berie
Borgede- berie	1¼ [4] hides .	(Count of Evreux) . <i>Leuvin</i>	Borgede- berie
Borgelde- berie	¼ hide . . .	(Hugolinus Stirman).	Chenete- berie
Borgefel ⁶	1½ hides . . .	One miles (Ralph Mortimer) <i>Elsi</i> <i>abbas, of the old con- vent of Winchester</i>	Redinges
Borgefelle	1½ hides . . .	The two former ten- ants (H. de Ferieres) . <i>Two alodiarii one serving the Queen, the other Bundinus</i>	Redinges
Boroard- cote ⁷	6 [40] hides .	Robertus (Earl Hugo) <i>Heraldus Comes</i> Drogo 8. Rannulfus 4.	Wifold

¹ **Buckland** (Hundred of Ganfield). T. N. p. 109, 121, 126, the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem have 1 fee of the Fee of the Abbot of Abingdon. p. 132, this fee pays 10s. for 5 car.

² **Bockhampton**, near Lambourn (Hundred of Lambourn). T. N. p. 110, 123, 126, Ralf Barri has 1 fee of the Fee of the Bp. of London. p. 132, for 5 car. are paid 10s.

³ **Bockhampton** (Hundred of Lambourn). T. N. p. 115, 125, the serjeanty of Daer (p. 125, Laer) of Bockhampton for which he ought to be the king's hunter, and to keep one mew of harriers is partly alienated. p. 127, Raer de Bockhampton, and Ralph Hoppefort hold 3 hides by the serjeanty of keeping 'canes hayrar[10s]'. p. 131, Ralf Hopefort, Ralf de Stanton, Alicia de Blgrave, and Robert the Miller pay for 1 car. 2s. p. 120, William de Bockhampton has 7 virgates there by the serjeanty of keeping one mew of dogs of the king's: it is divided into several parts. p. 128, William of Bockhampton and Hubert Hoppefort held 40s. of land 'per serjantiam custodiendi Heyret,' but half, viz. the part which belonged to Hubert Hoppefort is in the king's hand since the death of Hubert Hoppefort.

⁴ **Boxford** (Hundred of Faircross). T. N. p. 107, 128, James Wack ought to be in the king's custody, and is in the wardship of Hugo de Nevill, and his land in Benham and Boxford is worth £12 (see Benham). p. 128, Hugo de Nevill has also in Boxford 100s. of land held by Anger the Hunter of the gift of King John, but in what way is not known. See Bovsore. K.C.D. 214, 481, 1177, 1265, where the boundaries are given.

⁵ **Bucklebury** (Hundred of Reading). T. N. p. 124, the Abbot and Monks of Reading hold Burghildeberie, &c. in pure alms. p. 128, of the gift of 'Regis Henrici avi.' ⁶ **Burghfield** (Hundred of Theale). T. N. p. 110, 121, 127, Robert of Burghfield has ½ a fee of the Fee of Ralf Mortimer of the Honour of Wigmore.

⁷ **Buscot** (Hundred of Shrivenham). T. N. p. 110, 123, 126, Reginaldus de Albo Monasterio (Oswestry) has 1 fee of the Fee of the Earl of Chester of the Honour of Chester. p. 110, 123, 126, Roland de Odingseles has also 1 fee of the Fee of the said Earl.

			HUNDRED.
Bovsore ¹	2 hides	Bernerius (Abingdon Abbey) <i>Quidam propositus</i>	Roeborg
	(see Waliford)		
Bradefelt ²	6 [9] hides	(William fitz Ansculf) <i>Horling</i>	Radinges
Brai ³	18 hides	(King) <i>R.E.</i>	Brai
Bras ⁴	1 [2] hide	(Alwin fitz Cheping) <i>Toui</i>	Benes
Brintone ⁵	3½ [4½] hides	(Robert fitz Girold) <i>Brictric</i>	Taceham
Brintone ⁶	2½ [3½] hides	(Ralf Mortimer) <i>Goduin</i>	Taceham
Bristolde-	} <i>nil</i> [10 hides].	(Battle Abbey) <i>Her-</i>	Nachede-
stone ⁷		<i>aldus Comes</i>	dorne
Bristowelle ⁸	10 [20] hides	(Bp. of Winchester) <i>Stigand Bp.</i>	Esliteford
Burlei	1 hide	Leuvin (H. de . . . <i>Ferieres</i>) <i>Leuvin</i>	Redinges
Burlei	<i>nil</i> [1 hide]	(Albericus Camerarius regine) <i>Aluuard</i>	Redinges
Burlei	<i>nil</i> [1 hide]	(Herding) <i>Alueua</i>	Redinges
Catmere ⁹	3 [5] hides	Henricus (H. de . . . <i>Ferieres</i>) <i>Ezui</i>	Nachede-
			dorne

¹ **Boxford** (Hundred of Faircross). T. N. p. 110, 121, the Abbot of Abingdon has of the land which belonged to Nicholas of Sunningwell in Boxford, Garford, Worth, and Cumnor (?) 1½ fee of the Fee of the said Abbot. p. 124, Boxford with other lands belongs to the Chamberlainry of the said Abbey. p. 133, for 3 car. is charged 6s. See Bochesorne. ² **Bradfield** (Hundred of Theale). T. N. p. 111, Margaret de Sumery has 1 fee of the Fee of Roger de Sumery, which (p. 124) she holds in dower and pays no scutage. p. 121, Nicholas le Buteyller has ½ fee of the Fee of Roger de Sumery of the Honour of Dudley. ³ **Bray**. T. N. p. 128, Jordan of London holds Bray lasher (avalagium de Tham' in Bray) at fee farm for 5 marks of the gift of King John. ⁴ **Bray** (Hundred of Beynhurst). T. N. p. 108, 127, Hugo de St. Philibert holds 50s. of land by the serjeanty 'serviendi de ocreis domini Regis.' p. 128, 'serviendi de Husa.' p. 124, he holds Treswell within the Manor of Bray by the serjeanty 'de la Huse.' Huse (Lat. *hucia*, Fr. *houisse*). ⁵ **Brimpton** (Hundred of Faircross). T. N. p. 125, the Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem has 3½ hides of the gift of Simon de Ôville, and they were of the Fee of William of Roumare, held sometime as ½ fee and now paying to the Exchequer 10 marks. Robert fitz Girold died without issue. William de Romara, the son of his brother Roger fitz Girold, claimed to be his heir (E.D. 76). He also had a son William de Romara II. (E.D. 120 n.). ⁶ **Brimpton** (Hundred of Faircross). T. N. p. 109, 126. Adam de Brimton has 1 fee (p. 121, ¾ fee) of the Fee of Ralph Mortimer of the Honour of Wigmore. ⁷ **Brightwaltham** (Hundred of Faircross). T. N. p. 125, the Abbot of Battle holds the manor in demesne of the alms of William Bastard. p. 133, 1 car. is charged 2s. ⁸ **Brightwell**, near Wittenham (Hundred of Moreton). T. N. p. 125, Brightwell and part of Harwell belong to the see of Winchester of the alms of a person called *Wulward*. This seems to be the Æthelgeard or Æthelward of K.C.D. 1154, 1156. ⁹ **Catmore**, near East Ilsley (Hundred of Compton). T. N. p. 109, 121, Philip de Sta Helena (p. 126, Philip of Fifhide) and John de Turberville hold ½ a fee of the Earl of Ferrers of the Honour of Tutbury: p. 132, 115. are paid for 5½ car.

			HUNDRED.
Cedeledorde ¹	4 hides . . .	(R. d'Oily) <i>Eduuard</i> .	Eglei
Cedeneord	10 [16] hides .	(Abbey of Winchester) <i>Two freemen of the</i> <i>Countess Gida and</i> <i>her son Guert</i>	Eglei
Celrea ²	8 [12] hides .	Godefridus (William . fitz Richard) <i>Osgot</i>	Wanetinz
Celrea ³	8½ [13] hides .	(Roger de Laci) . . <i>Edmund</i>	Wanetinz
Celrea ⁴	8 [10] hides .	Roger, alter Rogerius (Turstin fitz Rolf) <i>Brictric</i>	Eletesford
Celsea ⁵	23 hides . .	(King) <i>R.E.</i> . . .	Heslites- ford
	Richard Puingiant 3 [8], and under him William 3, and Hugo 1. Gislebert ¼ [1¼], Herveus ¾.		
Cerletone ⁶	7 [8] hides .	(King) <i>Elmer</i> . . .	Wanetinz
Cerletone ⁷	2½ hides . .	Robertus (H. de . . <i>Ferieres</i>) <i>Toui</i>	Wanetinz
Cerletone ⁸	2½ hides . .	Goisfridus (W. fitz Corbucion) <i>Toui</i>	Wanetinz
Cerletone ⁹	7 hides . .	Drogo (Ralf de . . Todeni) of the fee of Earl Roger <i>Three freemen</i>	Wanetinz
Cernei ¹⁰	½ hide . . .	(Abingdon Abbey) .	Gamenes- felle

¹ Chaddleworth (Hundred of Kintbury Eagle). T. N. p. 124, Robert of Chaddleworth has 5 hides of the Abbey de Loco Dei paying yearly 10 marks: the same Robert has also 4 hides of the Abbot of Abingdon, paying yearly 100s., 'nec facit scutagium.' p. 133, the fee of the Abbot of Abingdon and the Abbot Loci Dei, being 11 car., is charged 22s.

² Childrey (Hundred of Wantage). T. N. pp. 109, 123, William de Kampen (Kampain, p. 121, 126) has 1 fee of the Fee of Richard de Scrupes of the Barony of Scrupes.

³ Childrey. T. N. pp. 109, 123, 126, John de Mauntravers has 1 fee of the Fee of Walter de Saye of the Honour of Ludlow, for which he pays 1 mark (pp. 119, 126).

⁴ Childrey. T. N. pp. 111, 123, John de Frethorne (Freiford, p. 116: Frothorn, p. 126) has 1 fee of Nicholas de Moles of the barony which belonged to James of Newmarch. D. 63a is mistaken in stating Celrea to be in the Hundred of Eletesford. The mistake is due to the fact that Celsea (D. 56b) was in that Hundred. Celrea is in the Hundred of Wanetinz.

⁵ Cholsey (Hundred of Moreton). T. N. p. 124, 128, the Abbey of Reading holds in pure alms of the gift of Henry the King's grandfather.

⁶ Charlton, near Wantage (Hundred of Wantage). T. N. pp. 109, 123, 126, Giles of Early holds ½ a fee of the Fee of Hugo de Burlay of the Honour of Bristestowe in Cornwall.

⁷ Charlton. T. N. p. 121, 126, John de la Wyk holds ½ of a fee of the Earl of Ferrers of the Honour of Tutbury.

⁸ Charlton. T. N. p. 109, 122, 126, Geoffrey de Bono Fossato holds ½ of a fee of the Fee of the Earl of Warwick.

⁹ Charlton. T. N. pp. 109, 123, 126, John de Pavilly holds 1 fee of the Fee of Walter Clifford of the Honour of Clifford.

¹⁰ Charney (Hundred of Ganfield). T. N. p. 124, the Abbey of Abingdon holds in demesne Charney in alms 'nec facit scutagium.' p. 132, for 3 car. there are paid 6s.

(To be continued.)



Swallowfield and its Owners.

By Lady Russell.

(Continued from page 117, Vol. III.)

On November 15th, 1708, Robert Pitt writes from London to his father, "My wife intended to have written to you this day, but early in the morning was suddenly prevented by the birth of another son." (William Lord Chatham.) This settles the question of the birthplace of the great Chatham, a distinction which has been claimed both by Cornwall* and Wiltshire, as well as Middlesex. Two months later Robert Pitt says, "Cousin Pitt and General Stewart are god-fathers of your youngest grandson, who has been named after the latter." He was christened in Wren's newly-built church of St. James, in Piccadilly, where the entry in the Register is as follows: "1708; Dec. 18, William of Robert Pitts, Esq., and Henrietta, born Nov. 15; baptized."

Governor Pitt seems to have been reconciled to his son's marriage soon after his arrival in England, for in 1711 Lady Grandison writes to her daughter, Mrs. Robert Pitt, "I am pleased to hear my dear daughter was so well received by Governor Pitt." In 1715, Robert Pitt was made one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth to the Prince of Wales. His father writes to him that the salary is £500 per annum, "with advantages," and he advises him to "shun the company of his old comrades as he would the plague, most of 'em in actual rebellion, or abettors, or those of avowed indifference."

On May 2nd, 1726, Robert Pitt wrote, as we have already said, to announce to his son Thomas the death of Governor Pitt, and went on to say: "His estate, by his Will, is all left to me, in all places, and in all kinds, subject to the payment of his debts, legacies and some annuities, one whereof is an annuity to yourself, from

* No doubt the following entry which is in Robert Pitt's handwriting in a large family Bible at Boconnoc gave rise to the claim of Cornwall: "This day Nov. ye 15th, 1708, Munday morning, about eight o'clock my son William was born." But Boconnoc was not purchased by Governor Pitt till about ten years after this date.

your age of 21 years of £200 per annum till your age of 25 years, and then it is to augment to £500 per annum during my life ; after which the real estate (I mean the land) is to descend to you under a strict entail. However, I am willing to forgett your past slighting and disobedient conduct towards me, under the hopes of a thorough amendment for the future ; and as an instance thereof, I here enclose to you a letter of credit from Messrs. Benjamin and Henry Hoare att the Golden Bottle in Fleet Street, the most eminent bankers in London, for £700 per annum to enable you to pursue your travells as was before intended, with positive orders to you not to exceed that sum on any account. The moment you do, I will recall it." This threat was actually carried into effect.

The following month Robert Pitt writes to the same son to say that he and his family have removed to Swallowfield, and alludes to "your brother William, and your sisters Kitty, Nanny, Betty and Molly." William (afterwards the great Lord Chatham) was now 18 years old, and had entered at Trinity College* as a Gentleman Commoner, the previous January.

In September, 1726, the whole family went for three weeks to Brussels, "to see the court and make a little tour in the country." In October they were back at Swallowfield, and Robert Pitt seems never to have left it again. We find enumerable letters written from there during the next three months by him and his secretary, John Sutton, respecting family feuds. The frequent severe and complicated attacks of gout and other maladies from which he suffered, no doubt added to the constitutional irritability of temper which Robert Pitt seems to have inherited from his father. In November he filed a petition in Chancery against the Earl of Londonderry, Robert Cholmondeley and William Chapple, his father's executors.

1727. On May 20th, 1727, Robert Pitt died, leaving by his wife Lady Harriet (Villiers)† two sons and five daughters ; Thomas Pitt who succeeded him ; William afterwards Earl of Chatham ; Harriet married to Sir William Corbet, Bart., of Stoke, and died sp in 1748 ; Catherine married to Robert Needham ; Anne, maid of

* His admission is thus registered : "Ego Gulielmus Pitt filius Robto. arm de Old Sarum in Com Wilts, natus Londini in Par, Sancti Jacobi, annorum circiter octodecim admissus sum primi ordinis, commendalis sub tutamini, Magti. Stockwell, Janni. decimo dic anno Dom 1725."

† Lady Harriet Pitt at the death of her husband settled in Queen Square, London. She died in Paris 21st Oct., 1736, and was buried at Blandford St. Mary.

honour to Queen Caroline and Privy Purse to Caroline Princess of Wales, she died in 1781* ; Elizabeth Villiers Pitt who married John Hanham and died in 1770 ; and Mary Pitt died unmarried. Thomas Pitt thus became the third member of the Pitt family who owned Swallowfield. We have seen that he was educated at Eton, and was afterwards at Utrecht. He spent the winter of 1726 at the Academy at Luneville, and was probably still there when his father died. He seems chiefly to have lived at Boconnoc, and was made Lord Warden of the Stanneries and Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall and Devon to Frederick, Prince of Wales.

1734. In 1734 he was returned member both for Old Sarum and Oakhampton, but having elected to sit for the latter, his brother William, who was destined to make such a great figure there, entered Parliament in 1735 for Old Sarum in his stead.

Thomas Pitt married Christian, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Bart. (father of the first Lord Lyttleton), by which lady, who died 1750, he had one son and two daughters. His daughters were Amelia Pitt, married to William Spry, LL.D., and Christian Pitt, married to Thomas Saunders, Governor of Fort St. George. His son Thomas Pitt was created Lord Camelford in 1783, and died 1794, leaving a son, the second Lord Camelford, an eccentric young man who was killed in a duel with Mr. Best in 1804, aged 30, when his estates devolved upon his sister Anne Lady Grenville, who left Boconnoc to the Honourable George Fortescue, father of the present owner.

1737. Thomas Pitt sold Swallowfield in 1737 for £20,770 to John Dodd, Esq., an Act of Parliament having been passed to enable him to do so. The Act states that "The said capital messuage at Swallowfield being a very large building the supporting and maintaining the same is attended with a great and constant expense, by which means a great part of the rents of the estate in that Mannor is exhausted and the clear yearly income arising therefrom is very much lessened."† John Dodd was the only son of Randall or Randolph Dodd of Chester, by his wife Margaret, daughter of William Glaseour, Esq.,‡ and great-nephew of Sir Samuel Dodd,

* Anne Pitt strikingly resembled Lord Chatham in features as well as in talents, and was remarkable, even in old age, for decision of character and sprightliness of conversation. Horace Walpole when asked by Mr. de Caraman if Pitt was like his sister, replied "Il se ressemblent comme deux gouttes de feu."

† Thomas Pitt died in 1761. In 1755 he was living at Twickenham.

‡ This family called also Glaseor and Glazeor had for arms: Vair argent and azure on a cheif or a crescent gules, sa. (Le Neve and Ormerod's Cheshire.)

Chief Baron of the Exchequer. His grandfather was Ralph Dodd, and his great-grandfather, who bore the same christian name, is described by Le Neve as "*Civis et Pello Londini*," and was son of Randal Dod, of Little Budworth, Cheshire, who with his wife Elizabeth were buried there.*

These Dodds were an off-shoot of the very ancient Cheshire family of Dod of Edge and bore the same arms, "*Argent, on a fesse between two cotises wavy gules three crescents of the field.*" John Dodd was born in Chester on the 5th and christened on the 6th October, 1717, at St. Nicholas Church in that city. His father died in 1721, leaving him considerable property, including land at Colham, Harefield, Moorehall, Burronge, Uxbridge, Hayes, and Hillingdon in Middlesex; Little Hampden in Bucks; Beenham, West Compton, Tilehurst, Tidmarsh, and Hampstead Norris in Berks; and also land in Cheshire and tenements in Mickle Trafford and Liverpool. Of these lands Randall Dodd inherited the greater part from his cousin John Dodd† (son of Sir Samuel Dodd), who himself had become possessed of them through his mother Isabella Lady Dodd, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Croke by his wife Susannah daughter and heir of Sir Peter Vanlore, Bart., of Tilehurst,‡ Sir Robert's mother being also an heiress, namely Bridget, daughter of Sir William Hawtrey of Chequers.

The executors of Randall Dodd's Will were his wife and Sir Henry Bunbury of Stanney. The trustees were the said Sir Henry Bunbury, William Stanley of Hooton, Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, and Benjamin Hall of Clifford's Inn. They were directed to expend yearly the sum of 60 pounds on his son John's education until he was 15, and after that age £120 until he was 21.

In 1722, Isabella, Lady Dodd, the widow of Sir Samuel, died and left John Dodd a property at Ellesborough in Bucks and £30,000

* On an altar tomb of stone at the East end of the South aisle in the churchyard was fixed a brass plate containing figures of a man and woman in winding sheets, with this inscription: "*Under this stone lyeth buried the bodies of Randall Dod of this parish and Elizabeth his wife, who lived together in holy wedlock about 80 years and at the time of their several deceases were about the age of 90 years, Randulphus Dod filius p'dict Civis et Pello Londini posuit 22 du Julii a D'ni 1634.*"

† John Dodd, son of Sir Samuel Dodd, was M.P. for Wells; he is described as "*of Hampstead Norris*," and also "*of Wolverton, Dorset*," and "*of Oakfield, Berks.*" He died sp in 1719. His only brother, who was an Examiner in Chancery, pre-deceased him in 1715.

‡ Sir Peter Vanlore, Bart., was son of St. Peter Vanlore a native of Utrecht, who became an eminent merchant and Alderman of London. He married Susanna d. of Laurence Beke of Antwerp, by whom he had three daughters, Jacomina, who married Henry Zinzan of Tilehurst, Susanna Lady Croke, and Maria married Henry third Earl of Stirling.

to be invested in land. She also left him her "large crochet of diamond, a diamond ring, with one large diamond and a share of her silver dressing plate."

John Dodd was sent to Eton, where amongst his chief friends were Pratt, afterwards Lord Camden, Gray the poet, Whaley, and Horace Walpole, who was born on the same day and went on to King's College, Cambridge with him. In December, 1735, John Dodd matriculated at King's College, Cambridge, as a Fellow Commoner, but does not appear to have taken a degree. A Fellow Commoner had the privilege of dining at the High Table and of paying double for everything. It was the custom for him to present a piece of plate to the College on leaving. John Dodd presented the following, as seen in the Plate book, No. 25. iv. : "A pair of Candlesticks with Nosells, weight 68 ozs. 4 dwts., with arms of Dodd and inscription 'John Dodd de Swallowfield in agro Berch. anno 1740 Coll. Regal Cantab D.D.'" These were stolen. Also two spoons; these were exchanged in 1772. And a pair of Candlesticks and snuff dish (or pan for snuffers), weight 75 ozs. 4 dwts. Same inscription as the others. These are still in possession of the College.

(To be continued.)

Early Berkshire Wills, from the P.C.C., ante 1558.

(Continued from Vol. III., page 130.)

60.

The Will of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, knyght, lord Seyntamande. 12 June, 1508.—To be buried in the church of the blake freers of London next Ludgate. My lands &c. in Bulkyngton. To the poor of Bulavington. Dame Anne my wife lady Seyntamande. Thomas Long, knyght. Richard Sacheverell, William Wrattsley, John

Lambe, Edmund de Dedeley, squyer, overseer. Witnesses, John Henry Ketelton, curate of Seynt Dunstone in the West in London and others. My manors, lands &c. in the counties of Beds, Berks, Huntingdon &c. My manors of Bastelden, Overton &c. and lands lying in Chaldrington, Ashamstede &c. to Antony Seyntamande sonne of Mary Wroughton and his heirs. Richard Wrattesley and William his brother. The Manors of Estyllesley and Grendon Underwode.

Proved 8 July, 1508. (2 Bennett.)

61.

The Will of ROBERT BEAMONT, clerk. 1 May, 1459.—To be buried in the parish church of Bustlesham montagu co. Berks. I give 8 marks to pray for the soul of John Kent late of Oxford. My lands in Cokeh'm, brother William, Robert Beamont my nephew, Mathew Philipp, alderman of London, William Morland, clerk, parson of the church of St. Mary at Arches, London, Sir John Chatten, chancellor, and Philip Laton, executors. Richard Quakmayns and William Lemyng, supervisors. Witnesses, Christopher Austyn, bachelor in physick, William Dagvile.

Codicil.—11 May, 1459. Legacies to William Bulkeley, Thomas Catlyn, Thomas Grene, Thomas Hogett, Thomas Monketon, arm., Sir Thomas Denome, chancellor, John Smith and Walter Blount.

Proved 16 June, 1459. (18, Stokton.)

62.

The Will of JOHN BECKET of the city of New Sarum. 24 Sept., 1416.—To the church of Estyldisle xx^s.

Proved 20 Oct., 1416. (36, Marche.)

63.

The Will of EDMUND BEKYNHAM of Burton in the parish of Shrevenham, armiger.—12 May, 1498. To be buried in the aisle called Burton's aisle in the church of Shrevenham. My wife Margaret executrix. Witnesses, Sir Thomas Merton, rector of Staunton, Wm. Smythe, cap^e et multis aliis.

Proved 14 Nov., 1498. (25, Horne.)

64.

The Will of THOMAS BEKINGHAM of Doklington, diocese of Lincoln.—26 May, 1509. To be buried in the church of Doklington aforesaid. To wife Mary the manor of Burwardscott otherwise called Beckinham's Court in Berkshire, charged with the payment of £30 to William Yong, gent. Daughter Anne Bekingham. The

residue to wife Mary, sole executrix. Witnesses, Laurence Dotson, William Yong, gentelman, Thomas Hore, yoman.

Proved 2 May, 1511, by the executrix. (1, Fetiplace.)

65.

The Will of JOHN BEDFORD, of Newbury.—9 Oct., 1493. To be buried in the church before the image of St. George near my father's grave. My sons Thomas and William. My son Richard Bedford, supervisor. Wife Agnes, sole executrix. Witnesses, Sir John Brewer, clerk, John Warner, Robert Saunderson, and many others.

Proved 5 June, 1494. (11, Vox.)

66.

The Will of RICHARD BEDFORD, clothemaker of Newbery.—11 Sept., 1494. To be buried near the image of St. George in the church at Newbery. Wife Cristian. Son William Bedford. Daughters Alice and Margaret. Brothers John, Thomas, and William Bedford. My tenement, &c. commonly called Colondys. Brothers John and Thomas Bedford executors. John Flaggot, John Warr and Robert Sawderson, supervisors. Witnesses, Master John Estyrfylde, rector of Newbery, Sir John Brewer and Sir William Palmer.

Proved 19 Nov., 1494, by the executors. (16, Vox.)

67.

The Will of Maister RICHARD BEDOWE, vicar of Sainte Lauraunce in Reading.—15 November, 1534. To be buried in the chauncell before the ymage of Sainte Lauraunce at the aulter's end To the reparacionnes of St. Lauraunce Church xl^s. Legacies to the churches of Lukener, New Radnor, Glawster, Llandewy, Abaragh, Weston, Asten, Croy, Bozroth, and Adwell. My late uncle Sir John Ap Rice. The house next my father's house I will to Hughe ab Lewes and his heirs for ever. Item I will that after my mother's decease Thomas Jones shall have the cloas in the forest side to him his heirs, &c. for ever. To Richard Jones my kynnesman, 20 marks and to the freers mynours in Reading aforesaid xl^s. To Richard Andro xl^s. To an honest preest iiij. marks sterling to sing two yeres at Sainte Martyns in Oxford for the soules of John Powes and his wife. To my brother at Godstow, to Hughe Lewes, to Richard Bowller, to every daughter of Thomas Jones that be unmarried, to John Thomas, to my cousen Lewes ap Rice, to my cousen David ap llen, to Sir Edward my kynnesman, and to Sir John Mainforte

sundry bequests. All my bokes to all sowlen college in Oxforde. Maister Thomas Aphowell sole executor. My lorde Hughe Abbot of Reading and Doctour Gwent Deane of Tharches my supervisors. Witnesses, Petir Shefforde, Davy Williams and John Mainforth, curat.

Proved 21 Jan. 1534-5, by the executor. (22, Hogen.)

68.

The Will of THOMAS BEKE of Erle Whiteknyghts, diocese of Sarum.—14 March, 1491. To Isabella Beke my wife my manor of White Knyghts with the lands, &c. Witnesses, Sir Alan Bell, John Hedde.

Proved 29 Oct., 1491, by the relict. (1, Dogett.)

69.

The Will of HENRY BENETT of Newbery.—7 March, 1484. To be buried in the west chapel of the parish church there. My father William Benett. My sons Robert and Richard. My house called le Digh hous near le Westmells. My sons Roger and Nicholas. My daughter Katherine. John Elys, senr., Henry Okeham and Richard Godard of Newbery, supervisors. My son Nicholas executor. Witnesses, John Howell, curate of the parish church of Newbery, William Cornysch, Thomas Benett.

Proved 16 Jan., 1485. (15, Logge.)

70.

The Will of ROBERT BENNET of Radyng.—21 June, 1501. To be buried in the church of S. Marie of Radyng. Sons Robert and Thomas Bennet. Ralph Millington, John Darling. Wife Isabella executrix. Robert Bennet, Thomas Bennet and John Bennet supervisors. Witnesses, Sir William Kerver, vicar of the said church, Thomas Smyth, Robert Steleman.

Proved 25 Nov., 1501. (4, Blamyr.)

71.

The Will of ROBERT BENET of Redyng, the elder, clothyer.—4 Sept., 1509. To be buried in S. Mary's church at the fete of my father's grave. To Julyan my wife my land, &c. in Southstoke, co. Oxford called Payabulys, and my land in Caversham called Barnvyles, and all my lands, &c. in Redyng, for life with remainder to William Benet my elder son and his heirs for ever. To Robert my son and his heirs my tenement on the southsyde of Castelstrete in Redyng. My tenement in the southsyde of the newe strete in Redyng next unto suche a lane called Grope lane to William my

son the younger and his heirs. My tenement in Mynster street, Redyng, called Bestneys, to Julyan my daughter and her heirs. To the said William Benet the elder to Robert Benet and to William Benet the younger my sons £5 apiece. The residue to Julyan my wife full executrice. Master William Swayne and Thomas Benet overseers.

Proved at Lambeth, 22 February, 1515, by the executrix. (14, Holder.)

72.

The Will of THOMAS BENETT of New Wyndesore.—18 October, 1528. To be buried in the chauncell of Clewere. To Sir James Cristoferson, pson. of Clewere xl^s. To Sir Henry Thomas, curate of Clewere xx^s. To Raufe Bradston my servant a gown. To Edward Scott my servant a gown, &c. To Moseley xx^s. To Joane Moseley three pounds. To Richard Wexsam, Thomas Brewer, Thomas Wells, and to Robert Wekes every oon of theym xx^s. To the residue of my servants iij^s iij^d. Item I give to William Higgs xx^s and to every servant of Maister Doctour Benet tenne shillings. To Richard Lolesley a gown, &c. My debts being paid all my goods to be divided into three parts. The first parte to pfourme this my last Will and testament. The secunde parte I geve to Kateryn my wife. The thirde part to my children. To Kateryn my wife for life the house that I bought late of Maister Norres, w^t both the brewhouses, &c., my lease of the mills of Newbery and my lease of the farm in Clewere. The residue to my son Maister William Benett, Doctour, whom I ordain my sole executor. My brother John Benett and Kateryn my wife to be supervisors. Witnesses, Sir James Xpoferson, Sir Henry Thomas.

Proved at St. Paul's, London, 12 Jan., 1528 [-9] by the exor. (1. Jankyn.)

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.


99, Angell Road,
Brixton, S.W.

(To be continued.)



Berkshire Court Rolls.

By Mr. Nathaniel Hone.

O class of Records has suffered more from neglect than the Rolls of our Manorial Courts. Being of a semi-private nature, they have not to any extent found their way into our great national repositories, and many, no doubt, lie hidden and uncared for in the muniment rooms of old manor houses, and the offices of local solicitors. It is to be hoped that if the proposal of establishing County Record Offices should be carried into effect, many Lords of Manors may be induced to deposit therein these valuable Records, so replete with material for local history. They give us, like the Assize Rolls, many a vivid glimpse of the social life of the period. The Manorial Courts were of two kinds : The Court Baron, which appears to have been incident to every manor—a civil court dealing out justice between the lord and his tenants ; and the Court Leet, sometimes called a View of Frankpledge, which took cognizance of breaches against the King's peace. However, in the earlier period of our history, the separate jurisdictions do not seem to have been very carefully observed, and the same Court often dealt with both civil and criminal matters. After due proclamation, on the appointed "law-day," the tything men who form the jury, each accompanied by his tything, assemble at some convenient spot within the manor, and being charged by the steward are duly sworn to present, that is, to declare on oath, to their certain knowledge such and such things have been done or left undone, or that such and such property has changed hands. A.B. is presented for breaking the assize of bread or beer, *i.e.*, has either baked or brewed without a license or otherwise infringed the statute by selling at false weight or measure. Cattle or sheep are presented as having been found straying on the Manor and unclaimed, thus becoming the property of the Lord ; or one of the tenants has died and his son and heir is come to do fealty and pay his relief.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Public Record Office contains a goodly store of these Rolls, a great number of which are comprised in the munificent gift of Her Most Gracious Majesty to

the Nation of the private Archives of her Duchy of Lancaster. The following few membranes, referring to manors in the County of Berks, are found in this collection; they have been fully transcribed, and are here offered in translation :—

FIFYLDE.¹—View of Frankpledge held there, the last day of July in the xix. year of Henry the Sixth.

The tything man comes there, and presents vii^a of cert money² this day, and iiij. quarters of fine wheat price per bushel ii^d. v^a iiij^d. sold. And they present that Robert Dodde ij., John servant of John Golloffer i., Thomas servant of the said John i., William Hykkes i., John Huet William Symmys i., John Symkyns ij., William Croftacre i., William Symkyns i., Richard Chapman i., Walter Banester i., John Ele i., John Wayfer i., William Levyng ii. . . . have brewed and broken the assize, Therefore they are in mercy. And they present that Bray the miller has not taken sufficient toll, therefore he is in mercy.

And they present 1 swarm of bees, value ix^d forthcoming of estrays³ about the feast of St. John Baptist last past, not claimed, but remaining to the lords therefore they are forfeited. And to the same [Court] comes Alice Strange and Thomas Bocher, and give to the lord for licence to brew from the feast of St. Michael last past to St. Michael next coming, as appears in the margin and over their names, x^d.

The tything man of Kyngston comes into full court with his tything. And gives of cert-money this day xx^d, and 1 quarter of fine wheat, sold to John Numan for xvi^d. And that William Lord has brewed once and broken the assize. Therefore he is in mercy. And that all other things are well.

The tything man of Dencheworth comes into full court with his whole tything. And gives of cert-money this day iiij^d. And they present that John Smyth Hesy i. and John Spycer i., have brewed and broken the assize, therefore they are in mercy.

Verdict. xii. Jurors, to wit, Thomas Symkyns and his fellows come and present upon their oath that all the tything men above-

1. Duch. of Lanc.: Court Rolls No. 3, Bdle. I.

2. Certus=Certain money or head-money paid yearly by the residents of the Manor to the Lord for the certain keeping of the Leet.

3. The numerals after the names indicate the number of times the offence has been committed, in some cases the amount of fines are inserted over the several names.

4. Extrahura=Any animal found within a lordship and not owned, to be cried in the two nearest market towns on two market days; if not claimed within a year and a day it became the property of the lord.

said have presented well and faithfully in all things. And all other things are well.

*Affeerers { John Wybbyn } Sworn in due form.
 { John Croftacre }

Sum { Of cert-money of this view ix^d
 { Of perquisites of the court. iiii^d ix^d.
 { Of Wardcorn. v. qrs.

FRYDELESHAM (Frilsham).—View of frank-pledge held there on Friday next after the feast of Holy Trinity in the xix. year of Henry the Sixth.

The tything man comes there with his whole tything and gives to the lord of cert-money this day iii^d vi^d. And [they present] that John Pynno takes excessive toll. Therefore he is in mercy. And they present that Richard Umfrey i., John Whitehede ii., Gilbert Selke i., John Skynner i., John Strode i., have brewed and broken the assize. Therefore they are in mercy. And they present ii. sheep forthcoming in the name of estrays, of which one is black, value vii^d, the other white, value vii^d, and remaining in the custody of John Longe, farmer of the manor there, and they have been proclaimed over a year, therefore they belong to the lords.

Affeerers { John Clerk } Sworn in due form.
 { John Kynston }

Sum of this view with cert-money v^d iiii^d

COMPTON.—View of frank-pledge held there the Wednesday next before the feast of St. John Baptist in the xix. year of the reign of King Henry VI. of England after the Conquest.

The tything man comes there and presents of cert-money this day vi^d and i. qr. of drag called Wardcorn. And presents that Edward Longbord Prior of Poughley makes default of his freehold. Therefore he is in mercy. And presents i. ewe sheep white val. xii^d forthcoming of estrays about the feast of St. Michael last past, and remaining in the custody of Thomas Champp. And it was ordered the tything man to proclaim it. And they present that Henry Clynche i., Will Alwyn i., Thomas Champpe i., have brewed and broken the assize. Therefore they are in mercy.

The tything man of East Ilsley comes into full court with his tything. And they present that Henry atte Mere, Will Ledulph are in sworn assize of the lord King, &c. And present that Constance Fraye iii. has brewed and broken the assize. Therefore she is in

5. Afferatores=The officers appointed to assess upon oath the amount of fines to be imposed on offenders in Courts Seignorial.

mercy. And that . . . Smart is in mercy because he has not presented against William Spicer.

The tything man of West Ilsley comes into full court with his tything. And gives of cert-money this day ii^s. And they present that John Bynde and John Schoryer make default, the Prior of Sandelford and Elizabeth Romsey make default, therefore they are in mercy.

Affeerers { John Potynger } Sworn in due form.
 { William Ledulph }

Sum of the perquisites of this court with cert-money iii^s. vi^d.

The following is an example of a Court Baron treating of purely Manorial matters :—

WODESPENE.⁶—Court held there the v. day of February in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth after the conquest of England.

The Homage come there and present that Walter Bernard who held of the Lady [of the Manor] by the enfeoffment of John Botiller late of Spene, a free rent of xii^d. and one messuage in socage, hath closed his last day. And upon this comes Edmund Bernard his son and next heir of full age and more. And he does fealty and gives of relief xii^d. And he is admitted tenant.

Also they present that John Hore, contrary to the ordinānces and customs of this Manor, keeps three mares to the grave damage of the tenants and his neighbours ; therefore he is in mercy.

Also they present that the said John Hore has taken without license one ox imparked without the corn [field] of Vincent Busshnell into the pinfold⁷ of the Lady.

To this court comes William Crockewell and claims to hold of the Lady one croft called Claycroft, and another called Jakescroft, and two acres of land lying in the southern part of Jakescroft, and half an acre of meadow in another part called Hedehulf, to hold to him for the term of his life, of which the date is the xxiii. day of April, in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. paying therefor per ann. v^s. and suit of court, &c., and he shows the said copy in full court, &c.

The said William Crockewell shows another copy of a messuage, and vi. acres and a half of land with their appurtenances, called Quenehows, to hold to him for the term of his life, of which the date is the xxth day of June, the tenth year of the reign of King

6. Duchy of Lanc. : Court Roll No. 5, Bdle. I.

7. Pinfold=pound of the Manor.

Edward the iiith. Paying per ann. iii^s and services therefrom due, &c.

The said William Crockewell shows another copy of one meadow called Ukkefordysmede, to hold to him for the term of his life, of which the date is the xx. day of June, the tenth year of the reign of King Edward the iiith. Paying therefor per ann. ix^s viii^d and services therefrom due, &c.

The said William Crockewell holds at will without copy xviii. acres of land in the fields of Benham, called Byland formerly Pydmans, and ij. acres of land called Smokacre, and v. acres of meadow in the common pasture called Benhammede. Paying therefor per ann. viii^s and he used to pay per ann. xv^s. Therefore it was commanded the bailiff to seize the same towards the feast of Michael next, and provide for the tenancy, &c,

Sum of this Court xvi ^d	Affeerers { Robert Adams.
	Robert Webbe.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF WANTAGE.—Mr. Edwin H. Baverstock, writing from 24, Holford Square, London, to *Church Bells*, with reference to Wantage Parish Church and the late Dean of Lincoln, points out some inaccuracies which appeared in a review of the late Dean Butler's work at Wantage (published in a previous number of *Church Bells*). He points out that the fine brass in Wantage Parish Church to the memory of Ivo Fitzwarin bears the date of 1414; and then proceeds to mention that the spiritualities of Wantage were given to Bec Abbey by Henry II., out of gratitude, and owing to the fact that both his father and mother were buried there. He says: Wantage-with-Hungerford, Shalborne, and the two Ogbournes, near Marlborough, comprised the great cell of Okeburn, the largest cell in England belonging to Bec. The Manor of Combe, also, not far from Newbury, nestling under the down, on the top of which stands the third Combe "gallows," its church dedicated to St. Swithin, was given to Bec by Ameline de Hesding, the wife of one of William the Conqueror's most powerful nobles, and attached to Okeburn. In a lecture delivered at Wantage in September last, I called attention to the fact that, in 1247, the whole town of Wantage paid a tallage of 40s. to the Abbot of Bec, and that for a period of 250 years (Henry II. to Henry V.) Wantage was under Bec rule. All the histories about Wantage perpetuate the error that John, Duke of Bedford, died "seised" of the Rectory of Wantage, in 1436, whereas the Duke handed it over to the Dean and Canons of Windsor (the present patrons) on the 3rd of December, 1421. As regards Ivo Fitzwarin (Mr. Baverstock says) I have encountered three varying statements respecting his age. One makes him over seventy years of age at the date of death; another that he was born in 1361, and therefore only fifty-three in 1414. The third statement, unearthed after much research, I am inclined to accept as true. It is one of 631 documents, formerly kept in the White Tower of London, running thus:—

"No. 29.—Fitzwarren, of Whyntington, Ivo son and heir of William, born at Blowntesdon (now Blunsdon), S. Andrew, and baptised there 30 November, 21 Edward 3rd Wilts."

This would be 1348, and therefore Ivo was nearly sixty-six years old at the time of his death. Some have conjectured that the altar-tomb in Wantage Church chancel is to the memory of Ivo's father, Sir William Fitzwarin, Knight of the Garter, who died of the pestilence. In 1350, Edward III. gave him and other Wantage men permission to go on a pilgrimage to Rome. Indeed, the history of the Fitzwarins, so long connected with Wantage, is not easy to trace.



“Notes and Queries”

RELATING TO BERKSHIRE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications are invited upon all subjects of Antiquarian or Architectural interest relating to the County. All Literary Communications should be sent to the EDITOR, Barkham Rectory, near Wokingham, written on one side only of the Paper.

It is requested that all MSS. intended for printing should be written on foolscap paper, in an orderly manner, with REPLIES, QUERIES, and NOTES on SEPARATE SHEETS, and the name or initials of the writer appended to each communication.

Notes.

HURLEY CHURCH ESTATE.—I have lately got the following from London. The property now consists of four cottages, and the rent brings in twenty-one pounds a year clear, which, after the repairs of the Church for the current year have been defrayed, is placed in a Savings' Bank to accumulate.—F. T. WETHERED.

Charity Decrees and Inquisitions (Petty Bag, 3rd part, No. 17).

Commission by James I. dated 2 June, 6 James I., to the Bishop of Salisbury and others to inquire as to Charities in the County of Berks.

Inquisition taken at Wokingham 6 April, 7 James I. Concerning Hurley the jurors say *inter alia* :—

Also the said priors doe saye upon their oathes that there ys in Hurley in the said countye of Berkes one tenēte called the Church House buylt by the charges of the parishners upon a peece of grounde given by the prior and convent of the late dissolved monasterye there to certeine of the pishners of Hurley aforesaid as appereth by a deede bering date the xxth day of Marche in the nyynth yere of the reigne of Kinge Henry the Seaventhe, the profittes whereof have been tyme out of minde employed to the reparacons of the Church aforesaid untill of late one Willm Lovejoye beinge tenante thereunto refuseth to geve such rent for the same as the Churchwardens are offered by others whereby such benefitt is not made for the Church as there ought to be.



The Quarterly Journal

OF THE

Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.



Excursions of the Society.

DURING the Summer Session the Society has made four Excursions. The first to London was described in our last Journal. The second to Oxford took place on July 25th. About fifty members were present. The programme was an exceedingly full one, and the party were fortunate in having Archdeacon Palmer to describe Christ Church and the Cathedral, and Mr. J. H. Parker to conduct them through the remainder of the Colleges with the exception of Oriel, which was described by the Secretary. After visiting Christ Church the party went to Merton College, which Mr. Parker described as the beginning of Oxford and the University. He gave an interesting account of Walter de Merton, the founder, and the subsequent history of the College. At Oriel College the Society was entertained to luncheon by the Provost, and after luncheon the Secretary gave a history of the College from its foundation in 1324, and enumerated many of the famous men who were associated with Oriel. After visiting the Radcliffe Library and taking a bird's-eye view of the city from the roof, the party visited All Souls, Magdalen, and New College, each of which was graphically described by Mr. Parker. The Society was entertained to tea by the Oxford Architectural Society in the Hall of Trinity College, and then returned to Reading.

The third Excursion of the Season took place on August 15th, when the interesting Churches of Ruscombe, Waltham-St.-Lawrence, Shottesbrook, and White Waltham were visited. The Vicar of Ruscombe, the Rev. J. Henley, and the Librarian described the first-mentioned Church, some portion of which was probably erected in the XIIth century. The Rev. G. Neville, Vicar of Waltham-St.-Lawrence, gave an account of his church, which has been carefully restored, and Mr. Ravenscroft read an exceedingly interesting paper on the history and architecture of Shottesbrook Church. Tea was served at the Village Inn, and after visiting White Waltham and hearing from Mr. Guilding an account of Thomas Hearne, the party returned to Reading.

The fourth Excursion took place on Saturday, September 26th, when Binfield and Warfield were visited. The unfavourable weather and the Oxford Diocesan Conference prevented many from attending. The Librarian gave a description of the different points of interest connected with the church and village, and enumerated several of the illustrious names connected with Binfield. Warfield Church was ably described by the Vicar, the Rev. B. C. Littlewood. An account of this church is contained in the transactions of the Society. It is an extremely interesting church, a fine specimen of the decorated style of architecture. The Church House adjoins the church, and contains an ancient iron chest in which are numerous church documents and a churchwardens' account book dating from 1589. A collection of interesting historical curiosities connected with the later Stuarts was exhibited at the Vicarage, where the Society were kindly entertained to tea by the Vicar and Mrs. Littlewood.

* *

SEVERAL other Archæological Excursions have been made by learned Societies in our County during the Summer. The British Association for the Advancement of Science met at Oxford in August, and several members visited Silchester, and the exhibition of Silchester relics in the Reading Museum. The Hampshire Field Club also made a similar excursion, when Dr. Stevens described again the various objects he knows so well and has so carefully arranged and classified. The Newbury Field Club held a successful gathering on July 24th, and visited Wittenham and Dorchester; and the Maidenhead and Taplow Field Club and Thames Valley Antiquarian Society journeyed to Wallingford, and inasmuch as the

arrangements were made by Mr. Rutland it is unnecessary to state that they were in every way successful. The Rev. J. E. Field and Mr. Hedges were the conductors of the party, who visited the Castle, St. Leonard's Church, and other places of interest.

* *

WE have to record the sad and sudden death of Mr. J. Mowat, Fellow and Bursar of Pembroke College, Oxford, whose valuable notes on the Berkshire Domesday were commenced in our last Journal. He was devotedly attached to the study of Archæology and History, and was engaged in making excavations on the site of Roman wall just before his untimely death. One of his last acts was to send to the Editor his MS. of Berkshire Notes, which will be continued in our next Journal.

WAFERING IRONS.—Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., recently exhibited a pair of wafering irons at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, which he had obtained from a blacksmith's shop in Newbury. These were used for impressing the wafers, or gift cakes, provided for Mothering or Mid-Lent Sunday. These offerings at the altars were in their origin voluntary, and became Church property. At length the parish priests compounded with the Church at a certain sum, and these voluntary donations of the people have become the dues now known as Easter offerings, which are still presented to the incumbents of many parishes. It was a general custom for youths and maidens to visit their mothers with a present of wafering cakes on this day, and this was called "going a mothering" (cf. Herrick's Poem). This ancient custom survives in Hampshire, and the wafers are still made by a family named Baverstock at Chilbolton.

NEWBURY.—Mr. Walter Money exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries part of a pilgrim's satchell, or wallet, dredged from the river Kennet at Newbury, of the xiv. century. It is a flat bronze bar, bearing the sacred monogram and the legend AVE MARIA | GACIA PLE* | A DOMINU | TECUM.

WINCHESTER AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—Mr. Kershaw, F.S.A., Librarian at Lambeth Palace, sends us an interesting paper, read before the British Archæological Association, on the above subject, and refers to the territorial changes of the different dioceses, alluding to the far-extending sway of Lincoln, and the inclusion of Berks in that of Salisbury. He states that "in Sarum diocese was once a bishopric called Ramsbury, and the bishops were called *Episcopi Sunningensis*, and had an estate at Sonning in Berks, and quite recently the Prelate of Salisbury had a residence there. This little See of Ramsbury (within the larger one of Sarum) included, in the 10th century, such portions of Wilts and Berks as were at that time in the territory of the West Saxons; and during the 160 years' existence of this unique Wiltshire episcopate it numbered among its Bishops three who afterwards became Archbishops of Canterbury, viz. : Odo, Siric, and Elfric."



Swallowfield and its Owners.

By Lady Russell.

(Continued from page 147, Vol. III.)

In 1738, when John Dodd came of age he entered into possession of Swallowfield, and the next year the following announcement appeared in the *Reading Mercury* :—" Jan. 6th. On Wednesday last John Dodd, of Swallowfield Place, came to town and declared himself a candidate for the Borough at the next general election, being invited thereto by a great number of the inhabs, who, attended with garlands, colours, musick, &c., rode two and two round the town before his coach."

On September 4th of this year, when he was 22 years of age, John Dodd married at Swallowfield, Jane St. Leger, youngest daughter of Henry Lecoq St. Leger, of Shinfield, and his wife Jane Emilia Chardin, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Chardin.* Mr. Le Coq St. Leger was a French Huguenot, and was naturalised in 1698. He was son of Theodore le Coq, Seigneur des Moulins Jousserans et de St. Leger,† by his wife Madeleine Muysson.‡ On being naturalised he assumed the name of St. Leger in addition to that of

* Sir John Chardin, the celebrated traveller, born in Paris 1643, naturalised, knighted and married in 1682. His wife, Esther de Lardiniere Peigné, was the daughter of a French refugee and Conseiller de Parlement. By her he had one son, John Chardin, of Kempton Park, created a Bart. in 1720, and three daughters, Julia Chardin, who married in 1711 Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, ancestor of the present Sir Richard Musgrave, of Edenhall; Elizabeth Chardin, born at Holland House, Kensington, in 1684, and married Charles Parry, of Wokefield; and Jane Chardin, who married Henry Le Coq St. Leger. Sir John Chardin, in addition to his own fortune, inherited a share of the 58 millions left by his relative Jean Thierry, a celebrated merchant of Venice, who died in 1636. Sir John Chardin lived at Turnham Green, and was buried at Chiswick December 29th, 1712, where the only inscription is "Sir John Chardin nomen sibi fecit eundo."

† St. Leger is in the Dep of Les deux Sèvres, between Niort and Poitiers, and was a famous Protestant centre, the influential family there being the Protestant Ducs de Rohan.

‡ Madeleine Muysson was the daughter of Jacques Muysson (Secretary to Henry IV. of France) and his wife Anne de Rambouillet.

Le Coq, his father retaining that of Le Coq only ; thus we find that on the 7th April, 1709, a Huguenot deputation was presented to Queen Anne, headed by the Earl of Lifford and Messrs. Le Coq and St. Leger. Presumably it was at the time that Mr. St. Leger assumed the greyhound crest with motto "*Leggiero ma fidele*," which appears on some of the interesting old family plate belonging to his great-great granddaughter, Miss Dalzell, of St. Alban's Priory, Wallingford.

Henry St. Leger laid out £10,000 upon a freehold estate in the county of Berks and Wilts, and lived at Trunkwell House, which had been for four or five generations in the possession of the Noyes family.*

Mrs. Henry St. Leger survived her husband many years, and continued to live at Trunkwell House till her death in 1763.†

From the time of John Dodd's marriage he entertained largely and extravagantly at Swallowfield, and amongst his constant visitors at this time were Sneyd Davies,‡ Dr. Thirlby,|| Whaley the poet,§ Lord Tenham, Pratt, afterwards Lord Camden, Lord Granby and Horace Walpole. In Nichols' "*Collection of Poems*" (1780) there is a poetical epistle from Whaley "to John Dodd of Swallowfield Place," dated March 26th, 1740, and "a scene after hunting at Swallowfield," by Sneyd Davies. Both these poems bear testimony to his geniality and lavish hospitality. He was also fond of racing, and in September of this year we find him running a bay mare, "*Blowsahella*," for the

* John Evelyn, who was a friend of Le Coq's, and stood sponsor to Sir John Chardin's son, may have suggested this purchase, as he was so much at Swallowfield. The greater part of Mr. St. Leger's estate is now in the hands of Alexander Cobham, Esq., but Trunkwell forms part of Wokefield, and belongs to Major Allfrey. The old house, which was last occupied by the Hon. John Fiennes, now Lord Saye and Sele, has been pulled down, and only a portion of the old stables remain.

† Henry St. Leger made his will in 1743 ; his trustees were Henri de Massue de Ruigny, Earl of Galway (the head of the English Huguenots), and John Wickart, afterwards Dean of Winchester. It was signed in the presence of Thomas Upton and Peter Fermagnac. The latter was brother-in-law of David Garric, grandfather of the great actor David Garrick. Henry St. Leger had an only son, who was a.d.c. to the Marquis of Granby at the battle of Dettingen, and died from wounds received there, aged 21, and four daughters—Elizabeth Dorothy, married to Solomon Blossett in 1733, and died 1796 ; Mary St. Leger, died unmarried 1789 ; Jane, who married John Dodd ; and Caroline St. Leger, who died at Trunkwell in 1805 and was buried at Shinfield. In the parish rates her name always appears as "*Madam St. Leger*."

‡ Sneyd Davies, Rector of Kingsland in Herefordshire, Archdeacon of Derby, died 1769. "*His poems*," says Nichols, "bear ample testimony to his uncommon genius and erudition."

|| Styan Thirlby, LL.D., author and commentator of Shakespeare, died 1753 ; he bequeathed all his books and papers to Sir Edward Walpole.

§ John Whaley, Fellow of King's College.

50-guinea cup at the Reading races, which then took place on Bulmarsh Heath. Towards the close of 1740 John Dodd contested Reading as a Whig, on the death of Henry Grey, Esq., but his opponent, W. Strode, Esq., was elected after a very severe contest by a majority of ten votes, the poll being 285 for Strode and 275 for Dodd, upon which the latter petitioned against the return, and Mr. Strode's election was declared void. John Dodd took his seat for a few days, when the House was dissolved. In 1741 Horace Walpole spent Christmas at Swallowfield, as we find in his letters, he being a special friend of John Dodd. In Dodsley's "Collection," published 1753, there is a poem written by Sneyd Davies called "On two friends born on the same day," in which a comparison is drawn between "Palamon" (Horace Walpole) and "Arcite" (John Dodd).

"The one of nature, easy and composed,
Untossed by passions, and in arts repos'd ;
T'other of eager and impetuous soul,
Starting in Honour's race, and stretching to the goal ;
One calm, like Theodosius, to desire ;
The other glowing with Verrano's fire.
This pleased to wander in Pierian glades,
Where the rill murmurs and the laurel shades,
That warm'd and roused by what his soul approves,
The sport, the mistress or the friend he loves."

In 1744 John Dodd lost his wife, who died on the 13th October, aged 26, and was buried at Swallowfield. She left four children, Jane and John, of whom more hereafter, and Henry and Chardin, both of whom died within two years and were buried at Swallowfield.

John Dodd continued a widower till 1753, when he married again. He was at this time 36 years of age, and his bride only 17. The following is the entry of the marriage, which took place at Swallowfield Church: "John Dodd and Juliana Jennings of ye parish of Strathfieldsaye were married July ye 31st 1753 by me Thomas Gawton, curate of Heckfield."

Juliana Jennings was one of the daughters of Phillip Jennings, of Plas Warren, Salop,* and Dorothy, daughter of George Clerke, of Launde Abbey, and sister of Sir Talbot Clerke, Bart., who was at this time living at Heckfield Heath.† In the marriage licence

* Her father, who was son of Philip Jennings, of Dudleston, Salop, by his wife Diana, daughter of Sir William Bowyer (by the Hon. Frances Cecil, sister of James, Earl of Salisbury), died at the Priory, Strathfieldsaye, on the 7th February, 1739. In announcing his death the *Reading Mercury* describes his character in the following terms: "He was adorned with all those qualifications that compose a true gentleman; by continued acts of friendship, generosity and charity he gained universal esteem, and his death is generally lamented."

† George Clerke's wife was Dorothy, daughter of Charles Pearse, of Oakfield, Berks, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Rowland Johnson.

Juliana Jennings is described as "of Coley," no doubt because at this time she was residing with her brother, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, of Dudleston, Salop, and of Laverstoke, Hants, who married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Col. Thompson, of Coley Park.* And she was described in the parish register of Swallowfield as of "ye parish of Strathfieldsaye," as her father had lived at the Priory, Strathfieldsaye, now the property of Mr. Beauchamp.

In Nichol's Collection of Poems, there is a short ode by Whaley on John Dodd's marriage to Miss Jennings. This same year John Dodd again contested Reading, William Strode and Lord Fane† also being candidates. Man, in his "History of Reading," says "this was the strongest contested election that occurred for many years, corruption was got to such a height that towards the close of the Poll from thirty to forty guineas were given for votes." When the poll was declared the numbers were: Strode 324, Fane 296, Dodd 295, and on the announcement Mr. Dodd fainted away on the hustings.

On March 1st, 1754, Mr. and Mrs. John Dodd attended at St. Martin's Church, London, the marriage of Frances Jennings (one of Mrs. Dodd's sisters) to James Edward Colleton, Esq.,‡ of Haines Hill, Berks, M.P. for Lostwithiel, and about the same time Ann Jennings, her other sister, married James Hayes, Esq., of Holyport, near Maidenhead, Recorder of Wokingham and Abingdon, one of the Justices for Wales, and M.P. for Downton, who was one of John Dodd's trustees.§

In 1755, John Dodd was returned for Reading vice Strode deceased.

* Col. Thompson, of Coley, was grandson of Sir Samuel Thompson, Sheriff of London, who was nephew of Sir John Thompson, Bart., created Lord Haversham in 1696. After the Vachells held Coley Col. Thompson bought it. Besides Lady Jennings-Clerke, Col. Thompson had two other daughters who never married, and in 1748 the Misses Thompson "made a title for sale." In 1792 Mrs. Anne Jennings Clarke executed a release to Will Chamberlayne, Solicitor to the Treasury. Mr. Bradford bought it of Mr. Chamberlayne, and in 1802 O'Connell bought it, but sold it in 1810 to Mr. Monck, father of the present owner, and at that time Mrs. Frances Jennings, amongst others, covenanted to produce deeds. She was still living in 1818 at Whitley.

† William, Second Viscount, Fane married Frances, sole daughter and heiress of Francis Hawes of Purley and widow of Lord William Hamilton.

‡ Mr. Colleton's first wife was Lady Ann Cowper, daughter of Earl Cowper, but he had no children by either wife and left his property to his relative Charles Garth, M.P. for Devizes.

§ James Hayes, M.P. for Downton, was son of James Hayes of Holyport and Hill House.

In the *Oxford Gazette* and *Reading Mercury* for June, 1759, the following announcement occurs: "The company of Berks Militia, commanded by John Dodd, Esq., Major, was drawn up at Whitley Wood, near Reading, where they were exercised for the first time and received their arms, cloathing, etc."

In 1760 John Dodd and Sir Francis Knollys were returned for Reading.

In 1762 John Dodd was tried at Reading by Court Martial on the complaint of William Mackworth Praed, Esq., Captain in the Berks Militia, for unsoldierlike behaviour and for endeavouring to impede him in his succession to the majority in the said regiment. The finding of the court was as follows: "The Court Martial, upon due consideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion that Lieut.-Col. Dodd is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, or any part thereof and therefore the court doth acquit him with honour."

On the 16th Dec., 1762, John Dodd's eldest daughter Janè, who was about 21 years of age, was married at Swallowfield Church, by special licence from the Bishop of Sarum, to Robert Dalzell, Esq. The ceremony was performed by George Talbot, Curate pro tem., a cousin of the first Mrs. Dodd, and it was thus announced in the *Reading Mercury*: "December 18th, 1762, on Thursday last, was married at Swallowfield in this county, Robert Dalzell, Esq., of Tidmarsh, one of the officers of our Militia, and grandson and heir of the late General Dalzell, to Miss Dodd, daughter of Col. Dodd, of the same regiment, and one of the members of this town, an agreeable young lady, of large fortune, and with every other accomplishment necessary to adorn the marriage state." Mr. Robert Dalzell was son of Gibson Dalzell, Esq., whose father was General the Hon. Robert Dalzell* (of the Carnwath family) from whom he inherited Tidmarsh.

In 1768 Henry Vansittart and John Dodd were returned for Reading. At the close of the poll the numbers for each candidate were: Vansittart 401, John Dodd 396, and John Bindley 193.

* This eminent General was born in 1662 and died in 1758, aged 96. He served in no less than 18 campaigns. He was Town-Major of Portsmouth and married Anne Mary Gibson, daughter of Sir John Gibson, Governor of Portsmouth. He had a daughter, Frances, who married Alexander Hamilton and died in 1731. General Dalzell's portrait was painted by C. Alexander and has been engraved.

In 1774 Francis Annesley and John Dodd were the members returned, the numbers being: Annesley 326 and Dodd 302; the defeated candidate, John Walter, polled 251.*

John Dodd lost his second wife Juliana in 1778. She died aged 42 on the 9th November, and was buried on the 17th at Swallowfield.

In 1780 John Dodd and Francis Annesley were again returned for Reading.†

* John Walter, of Farley Hill, Swallowfield. He married Newton Walker, only daughter of Alexander Walker, of Swallowfield and of Barbadoes, Sheriff of Berks in 1751. She was born 1734 and died 1772 aged 38, and is buried at Swallowfield, where there is a marble slab erected to her memory. John Walter was one of the same family as John Walter, Esq., M.P., of Barbadoes and Burbridge Hall and descended from Sir William Walter, Bart., of Sarsden, Oxfordshire, who was an intimate friend of Henry, Lord Clarendon. Alexander Walker, of Swallowfield, was probably descended from Sir Walter Walker, of Bushey Hall, Herts, Advocate to Charles the Second's Queen, who was also a great friend of Lord Clarendon. William Walker, the second son of the Sir Walter, married Mary, daughter of Powell Price or Pryce, of Newton, co. Montgomery and Earley Court, Berks, hence no doubt the reason of the name "Newton" having been given to Miss Walker, of Swallowfield.

† Amongst John Dodd's election expenses the following items appear: "To the publick Houses £538 10s. 10d. Paid Leath at the Swan £18 7s. 2d. At the White Hart £15 3s. 6d. At the Last £15 18s. At the Feathers £19 1s. 4d. Pd. Comyns at the George £23 2s. 6d. Taylor at the Broad Face £34. For Ribbons £120 9s. For Torchcs 18s. 6d. Pd. the Guards, the Brewer's men £5 5s. Torchmen £2 2s. Gave away to the populace on returning thanks £9 18s. 6d. Garland women £6 6s. The Ringers of the 3 parishes on returning thanks £3 3s. For the Election chairs £6 16s. 6d. For the Sedan Chair-man £8 8s. For the French Horn men £4 4s. For the Clarionet men £4 4s. For the Trumpeters £4 4s. For the Ringers of the 3 Parishes £9 9s. and again on Election day £9 9s. more. Paid to a person to drink at the publick houses on the Canvas £4 19s."

(To be continued.)

SILCHESTER PAVEMENT.—It is interesting to note that the square of pavement discovered in the Roman Church at Silchester has been reproduced by Mr. Herbert Jones in the Church of All Saints, Blackheath. A full-sized drawing of this pavement is in the Reading Museum.

BERKSHIRE DOMESDAY.—In the notes on the above in the last number of the Journal "Acenge" is said to mean West Lockinge. Mr. Mount suggests that "Acenge" is "Wasing," in the Hundred of Taceham (Thatcham). Certainly this seems the correct interpretation, as Lockinge is not in that Hundred, and (*W*)*asenge* is not far removed from *Wasing*.



Early Berkshire Wills, from the P.C.C., ante 1558.

(Continued from Vol. III., page 152.)

73.

The Will of THOMAS BENET of Nubury, mercer.—1 March, 1536. To be buried in the prsshe church of Saynt Nicholas in Newbury. To yong John Benet my son the house that Florie dwellith in when 21 years of age, with remainder to son Edward, then to son Silvester, then to son Roger, then to son William, then to John Benet my eldest son and his heirs, &c. To Anne my daughter vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d and her mother Margaret's best gyrdell. To Ellen my daughter vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d. To Elizabeth my wife thuse of the said house unto the tyme the children come to lawfull age or marriage. The residue to Elizabeth my wife full executrice. Robert Arnold and Willm. Dewk to be overseers. Witnesses, Maister John Wayte, pson of Newbury, Mathew Child, John Davy, Alic Goldwrige, and John Adene.

Proved at Lambeth, 18 June, 1537, by the executrix. (6, Dyngeley.)

74.

The Will of THOMAS BENNET of Clapcott wthin the parish of Alhollowes in Wallyngforde.—4 April, 1547. To be buried in the church yarde of Alhollowes. I will that all the mynysters of the Colledge in Wallyngforde, both priestes, clerkes and quyrestors shalbe at my dyrige and masse and my buryall daye and moneths mynde. To the chappell of Newnam Moren xx^d. To the chappell of Moulesforde iij^s iiij^d. To Nicholas Askewe, to Richard Nayle my servaunt, to Henry Justys, to Aves my dawghter and John Southbye her sone, to John Bell the yonger, sundry bequests. Agnes my wiffe shall have all my farmes and leases and porcyons of tieth to me belongyng wthin the towne and precynktes of Wallyngforde and also my leases grownde called the ffrise in co. Oxford duryng her wyddowedhed And assone as she shall be assured or

maryed to any other man she shall have the farme of Clapcott &c. for the terme of yeres yet to cum And I will that all my other farmes &c. shall from that time remayn and be to the use and proffyt of Agnes my wiff and my thre sones Rycharde Bennet, Edmund Benet and Thomas Benett (minors). My daughters Johan Bennet the elder, Elizabeth Bennet, Margaret Bennet, Avelen Bennet, Johan Bennet the yonger, and an expected child. To my eldest sone Rycharde my lands in Wallyngforde which I lately bought of Mayster Lynell Woodward of Abyngton that is to say a tent &c. against the Kynges Mill, a close called Beansheaves a ponde housse together with the appurtenances to him and his heirs for evermore. The said Agnes my wife and Rycharde Bennet my son exors. And I ordain John Stampe of Newnam Moren and Robert Southby my son in lawe my overseers.

Witnesses, John Asshedale, preste and curat of Alhallowes, John Stampe, Rycharde Emley whith other.

Proved 7 Feb., 1547 [-8], by Agnes, the rel. and exix., power reserved for Rd. B. the other exor. named. (4, Populwell.)

75.

The Will of WILLIAM BENETT of the parish of St. Nichas. in Newbery.—28 Aug., 1522. To be buried before our lady in the foresaid parishe churche. To Mawde Parat my daughter iij^l. vj^s. viij^d. The residue to Margery my wife whom I make my hole executrix. Witnesses, John Wayt, parson of the said parishe, Thomas Chipperfeld, clerk John Benet.

Proved, 20 April, 1523, by Margaret the rel. and exix. (5, Bodfelde.)

76.

The Will of JOHN BERES of Renneham co. Berks.—4 August, 1501. To be buried in chyd of Henley upon Thames near wife Christian. To my daughter Alice Wydmere and my da. Margaret Bulle, to Margaret Carpenter, to Isabelle Fuller my servant sundry bequests. The residue to Thomas Beris my son, executor.

Wit^r, Sir John Barratt, rector of Renneham, William Widmere, John Peise and Thomas Wagge.

Pr. at Lambeth, 25 August, 1501, by the exor. (2, Blamyr.)

77.

The Will of THOMAS BERYs.—23 April, 1515. To be buried in the churchyard of Henley uppon Tamys in the north syde within the same place wher my father and my mother lye in. To my suster

Margaret Bolt x quarters malte. To Thomas Cortman, to William Uxbridge, to John Gyldon, to John Bett, to Wyllyam Style, to Robert Taylror, to Isabell Avery, to Isabell Style, sundry bequests. To Thomas my sonne horses, kyne &c. To every child of Wyllyam Wydmorys thelder ij shepe a pece. To John Bell the yonger iiij shepe. To Isabell my wiff the housys within the hye strete of Henley that was sometyme maistres Jane Stoners with a house in Fryday strete wⁱⁿ the lordeshyp of Rodyrfyeld that was sometimes Maister John Devyns as long as she kepys her sole and yf she mary the sayd houses shall remayn unto my chylder. I make my executors Isabell my wyff and Robart Colyns. Wyllyam Wydmor thelder overseer. The residue to Isabell my wyff and to hir chyldern and myn.

Witnesses, Wyllyam Wydmore of Remham, S^r Jamys Thornley my curate and Jane Gylbard otherwise Whatley of Henley.

Pr. at Lambeth 17 June, 1515, by the exix. (7, Holder.)

[In the same register, "Holder," folio 8, is another copy of the above testator's will. The reading does not, however, agree, the discrepancies being as follows :—"My sister Margaret *Bull*." "To Thomas *Coreman*"; "to John *Gelding*"; "to Wyllyam *Seyle*"; "to Robert *Taylor*"; "to John *Bull*." Witness: *John* Gylbard otherwise Whetley of Henley. Proved at Lambeth 13 August, 1515.]

78.

The Will of DAME ALICE BESELLIS, widow, voves.—24 May, 1526. To be buried within the church of Syon. And if I dye within xxvj. myles of Besellisly that then to be buried at freres prechours in Oxforde where my husbonde is buried. To Edmund Fetyplace all my stufte in Besellisly. And my doughter Susan Kyngeston with my doughter Dorathe Fetyplace the said Edmund's mother, and my son James Yats to have the keping of it unto the said Edmunde be xxiiij. My sonne John Fetyplace yongest sonne unto my doughter Dame Elizabeth and the land that I gave him lying in Scippon and Abynton. To my doughter Fetyplace my ring with the baleffe also to Edmond Fetyplace wife my rynge w^t the emarod. To my sonne Edward Fetyplace another ring. My da. Susan Kyngeston voves myn executrice. Witnesses, Bartilmewe Langford prest, Willm. Consell, John Hannys, and Paule Laurence.

Pr. at S. Paul's, London, 19 June, 1526, by the executrix. (8, Porch.)

79.

The Will of WILLIAM BESYLIS, Esquire.—4 May, 1515. To be buried in the church of the fryers prechors in Oxenford. My goods to be equally devyded and Alys my wyf to chose the oon half. To Doctor Howden nowe pryour of the sayd house of fryers prechors xx^s. To the grey fryers in Oxenford vj^s viij^d. To the wyte fryers of the same vj^s viij^d. To the fryers Austeyns of the same vj^s viij^d. so that every of the houses kepe masses for the soules of myselfe, of my father and moder Thomas and Clemens, Willyam Warbelton and Margery his wyf, and Thomas Saye and Jone his wyf. My lands and tenements in Longworth. Legacies to the par. ch. of Besylslye, the parish chapell of Ratcot, &c. John Fetyplace sonne and heyre of Rychard Fetyplace, squyer, executor. Wit^{es}, Brian Rose, clerk, Robert Pege, clerk, with Lawrence Falowis his curate with others.

Proved at Lambeth, 18 May, 1515. (6, Holder.)

80.

The Will of ALYN BETRYNGE *als.* COOKE, doctor of lawe and parson of Boxworthe, co. Berks.—1554, Dec. 5. To be buried before the highe Aulter of Boxworth. I bequeathe to every poore housholder having no holde xij^d. And unto evry other poore bodye that soyorneth within other xij^d. Except those that repayer and soyorne wth Oswaelde Dalmon the whiche be comon beggers. To my brother's sonne 40/- To Mr. Ludford for keping my plate a drinkinge cupp of silver. To Alen Poste iij^s. To Alice Broke xl^s. To Katheryn Bever vj^s viij^d. To John Barnes my husbandman two quarters of myslyne. To Alice Dowman my servant a quarter of malte. To S^r Thomas Bentleye xxvj^s viij^d. To S^r Henry Falns my preest my workday gowne, &c. To Edmude Briges my godsone my best salt seller of silver doble gilte and two portignes. To my lady Briges my castinge kettell and a casting bottell and a gold ringe with a gryselet stone in yt. To S^r Richarde Briges, knight, a square table. The residue unto Stephen Johnson, sole executor. Sir Richard Bryges, supervisor. (Signed) Alen Cooke. Witnesses, S^r Henry Falus, Nicholas Wilkynson, Hughe Knappe, John Symes, William Alen.

Proved at London, 1554 (?), by the executor. (16, More.)

81.

The Will of MARGERY BYRCHE, wydowe, of the par. of Sainte Maryes the moore in Wallingford.—15 March, 1532. To be buried

in the chapell of Saincte Nicholas in the Castell of Wallingford. I bequethe to Margaret and John Adeane her husband my sonne in lawe all my landes and tenements sett and lying wⁱⁿ and w^tout the borowe of great Wyecame otherwise called Cheping Wycam to them and their heires, and also a mease called the long downe sett and buyldid in greate Kymbell and lands therto belonging, the which lyeth in great Kymbell, little Kymbell and Hamden. Also I will that Margaret and John shall fynde an honnest preeste to say masse for my husband soule and myn, &c., at the Chapell at Marye Grace in Wallingforde for the space of halfe a yere. To Maister Deane xx^d. To the said Margarete's daughter Margarete and Alice eyther of them a fethurbed. The residue unto the said Margaret and John her husband executors. And also I desire and praye maister Randall, sub-deane of the saide college of Wallingford, and Willm. Adeane the yonger, Alderman of the saide Towne, that they will of their charitie to take upon them to be Wyttnes and overseers to this my last Will and testament. Hiis testibus maister Thomas Pollenton, mayour, John Cheyny of the said towne, Sir Symon Asteley psonne of Mugewell w^t other moo the day and yere above-said.

Proved 13 Nov., 1532, by the exor. and exix. (19, Thower.)

82.

The Will of HUGH BYSELEY [BESELEY].—20 September, 1415. To be bur^d in the par. ch. of All Saints of Byseley. My wife Jqhanne. Land in Sandhurst, co. Berks. John Gerald and William Moleyns. John Gerald executor.

Proved, 1415? (2, Luffeman.)

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

99, Angell Road,
Brixton, S.W.

(To be continued.)





Berkshire Court Rolls.

By Mr. Nathaniel Hone.

(Continued from page 157.)

ESTGARSTON.¹—View with Court held there on the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist in the twentieth year of the reign of King Edward the iiijth.

Westend. The tything man comes there with his tything. And, being sworn, they present that they give of cert money for this day² ii^s. And that Thomas Godard is a common butcher, and sells meat at excessive price, ii^d.³ And that John Baker is a common miller, and takes excessive toll, ii^d. And that John Nassh i. has brewed, sold and broken the assize. Therefore he is in mercy. And also they present i. ewe sheep white value viii^d, forthcoming of estrays at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past ; whereof let proclamation be made.

Estend. The tything man comes there with his tything. And, being sworn, they present that they give of cert money for this day ii^s. And that Philip Smythe ii. has brewed, sold and broken the assize. And that his wife is a common baker, and has made bread short of the assize [weight]. And that John Grégory is a common butcher and sells meat at excessive price. Therefore they are in mercy.

And the tything present that Thomas Godard made an assault upon John Gregory and Thomas Gregory with a stone of no value against the peace of the lord King. Therefore he is in mercy. And they also present that the said John and Thomas Gregory made an assault upon the said Thomas Godard with a stone of no value against the peace of the lord King. Therefore they are in mercy.

1. Duchy of Lanc.: Court Rolls No. 4, Bdle. I.

2. ad hunc diem=i.e. in consideration for this law day being held.

3. 2d. the fine imposed.

xij. freemen Jurors.

Thomas Kebulwyk	Robert Pycher
John Pownd	Will ^m . Lovelok
John Hewes	John Crompe
William Hewes	Henry Knoll
John Bacon	Will ^m . Paslewe
Henry Knoll	John Preston

Who, being sworn, say upon their oath that all things above specified are well and faithfully presented. And that all other things are well. And at this court they elect to the office of tything man of the West End William Heth, and he is sworn. And John Hyll is removed.

The Court follows :—

The Homage there come. And, being sworn, present that William Mayowe of Hungerfford, who held of the Lady certain meadows in Hungerfford, hath closed his last day. And what falls to the Lady by his decease they know not. Therefore it is commanded them to make enquiry against the next court, and certify of the truth thereof, &c. And also they present that William Carpynter, who held of the Lady i. messuage and i. virgate of land with their appurtenances, comes and surrenders [them] into the hand of the Lady for the use and behoof of Sir Henry Wilby, vicar there ; whereupon there falls to the Lady of heriot xv^d. And upon this comes the said Henry and takes of the Lady the said messuage with virgate of land and their appurtenances, to have and to hold to him for the term of his life, according to the custom of the manor, by rent and services aforetime due and accustomed. And he gives to the Lady of fine to have entry iiij^s. iiij^d. And he does fealty and is admitted tenant.

And also to the same [Court] comes John Nassh and takes of the Lady i. cottage with garden adjacent, and its appurtenances of late in the tenure of Agnes Morgan. To have and to hold the aforesaid cottage with garden adjacent, with its appurtenances, to him, Alice his wife and his [children] for the term of their lives, according to the custom of the manor, by rent and services therefrom aforetime due and accustomed. And he gives to the Lady of fine to have the said estate . . . And he does fealty and is admitted tenant thereof.

Affeerers { William Wever } Sworn.
 { Walter Hasylden }

Sum of this View with Court xj^s. iiij^d.

ESTGARSTON.—Court held there the xvii. day of April in the twenty first year of the reign of King Edward the iiiijth.

Essoins—none.⁴

Estend. The tything there present that Thos. Noke i. has brewed iij^d ¾. Philip Smythe i. has brewed iij^d ¾. William Wanborough has brewed and broken the assize iij^d ¾. Therefore they are in mercy, as appears over their names.

Westend. The tything there present that William Garnet ii. has brewed and broken the assize.

To this Court come John ffawler and Richard ffawler, and take of the Lady the Queen ij meadows in Hungerford, appertaining to this manor, to wit, one meadow called Millemede, and another called Wodemershe, in the hands of the Queen by the death of William Mayowe and the forfeiture of . . . Webbe, who divided the said meadows without license, and made a sub-tenancy thereof, asserting that he conjointly in copy with the said William Mayowe held the said ii meadows with the aforesaid William, who at the last Court was commanded at this Court to show his title, why the Queen the aforesaid meadows should not grant to others. And whereas the said . . . Webbe although summoned at this Court does not appear, the Steward in full court granted to the said John ffawler and Richard ffawler, the said ii meadows in the name of the lady the Queen, to have to them for the term of their lives, according to the custom of the manor, by rent and services therefrom aforesaid due and accustomed. And they do fealty and are admitted tenants.

Affeerers { William Cheyeroftex } Sworn.
 { Henry Knollys }

Sum of this Court xviii^d 3 farthings.

ESTGARSTON.—View with court held there the 5th day of May in the xxi year of the reign of King Edward the iiiijth.

Westend. The tything man comes there with his tything. And being sworn they present that they give of cert money for this day ij^d. And Thomas Godard is a common butcher, and takes excessive gain ii^d. And that John Baker is a miller, and takes excessive toll ii^d. And that Thomas Clerk makes default i^d.

Estend. The tything man comes there with his tything and being sworn they present that they give of cert money for this day ii^d. And that John Gregory is a common butcher, and takes exces-

⁴ Essonium—an excuse for non-attendance.

sive gain ii^d. And that John Smythe is a baker and has broken the assize i^d.

To this court comes William Wodsford and has proved⁶ one black sheep in the custody of William Blondy; whereupon he is accused of forning⁵ ii^d. The homage there say that the cottage called Badleys, which used to pay per ann xxi^d ½ now pays only xii^d. And it is let to John Nasshe until, &c.

Affeerers { Robt. Pycher
 { John Bakon } Sworn.
 { Will^m Blondy }

. . . . To wit of Thos. Kybylwyk cccc sheep in Northwode and xij swine in iiij^d.

Sum of this view with court v^d ij^d.

ESTGARSTON.—Court held there on the Friday next after the feast of the Assumption of Blessed Mary in the xxist year of Edwd. iiijth.

Essoins—none.

The homage there come and also the view of the Steward, and the homage aforesaid present default of all the tenants of the said vill in repairs, whom it is commanded to make repairs against [the next court] under penalty of forfeiture.

Estend. The tything there present that William Wanborough has brewed and broken the assize.

Sum of this Court iii^d ¾^d.

Sum total xliiii^s iii^d halfpenny.

To the same Court comes William Dudley and takes of the lady the Queen one stall in Hungerford, late in the tenancy of William Mayowe, deceased. To have to him for the term of his life, according to the custom of the manor, by rent and service therefrom formerly due, and he does fealty and is admitted tenant.

DONINGTON.⁷—Court held there the xviii. day of April the ninth year of the reign of King Henry the seventh.

Essoins—none.

The Homage there come and are sworn. And they present that all things are well.

A penalty is imposed upon all the tenants there that they shall well and competently make all repairs of their tenements, under penalty for each one of them not doing so, xx^d.

⁵ *i.e.*, claimed.

⁶ Forning=pre-emption or forestalling.

⁷ Duchy of Lanc. : Court Rolls No. 2, Bdle. I.

WINTERBORNE.—The suitors there come and are sworn, and present that Thomas Hatt hath overburdened the common pasture there with his sheep, therefore he is in mercy. And so it is commanded him for the future not to do so under penalty of x^s.

Also they present that William Barcoll, freeholder, hath closed his last day, who held of the lord certain lands by knight service. And they say that Alice and Sibell are daughters and next heirs of the said William. And that Alice is five years of age and not more. And that the aforesaid Sibell is three years of age and over. And upon this comes William Webbe and gives to the lord of fine for the non-age of the aforesaid heirs iii^s. iiiij^d.

Also they present that the said William Barcoll held of the lord, according to the custom of the manor there, iii messuages with their appurtenances, after whose death there falls to the lord by way of heriot, i horse of a roan colour value x^s. And upon this comes the aforesaid William Webbe, and takes of the lord the aforesaid iii. messuages with all their appurtenances. To have and to hold to him, and Thomas, and John, sons of the said William for the term of their lives, or of the one of them longest living, according to the custom of the manor there, by rent and other services therefrom aforesaid due, and of right accustomed. And moreover it was granted to the aforesaid William, Thomas, and John, that each of them shall have a sufficient deputy dwelling in the said iii messuages with their appurtenances, during the term aforesaid. And he gives to the lord of fine for entry, and for possession of his estate, vi^s. viiiij^d. And further, the tenants shall give to the lord by way of heriot x^s. And he does fealty to the lord, and so is admitted tenant thereof.

To the same court comes John Brown and takes of the lord the cottage with the appurtenances in Blackener, late in the tenure of John Bradeley. To have and to hold to him, for the term of his life, according to the custom of the manor there, by rent and other services therefrom due, &c. And he shall give by way of heriot when it falls due xiiij^d. And he does fealty to the lord. And so is admitted tenant thereof.

Affeerers { Thomas Wheler } Sworn.
 { Robert Wheter }

In expenses of the Steward xiii^s. x^d.

Sum of this Court xx^s. iiiij^d.

PESEMERE.—Court held there the xix day of April in the ninth year of the reign of King Henry the seventh.

Essoins—none.

The homage there come and are sworn. And present that the prior of Poughley, who owes suit for this law-day, makes default. And that William Colyn and William Jeffrey have not yet made repairs of their tenements, as they have often had in precept. Therefore they are in mercy. And so it is commanded them to make repair of their tenements aforesaid, against the next [court], under penalty of forfeiture of the same.

To the same court comes William Spycer, and does fealty to the lord and other services for the land and tenements late Thomas Ylley's. And so is admitted tenant thereof.

LECKHAMSTED.—The suitors there come and are sworn. And present that Roger Hamond, Nicholas Stretley, Will. Addenam, John Helyer, Richard Meren, and Henry Baron have not yet made a gate, called Langnham Gate, as they had in precept at the last court. Therefore they are in mercy. And so it is commanded them to make the same against the next court, under penalty to each of them in default xii^d.

Also they present that William Payn hath overburdened the common pastures there, called Cawleys, with his sheep, therefore he is in mercy iii^d iiij^d. And so it is commanded him that for the future he shall not do so under penalty of xi^d.

Affeerers { John Hatt.
Richard Hide.

Sum of the Court v^s. vi^d.

Sum total xx^s. x^d.

NOTE.—In previous paper (p. 154), **FIFYLDE**. For Bray the miller "has not taken sufficient toll" read "has taken too much toll."





“Notes and Queries”

RELATING TO BERKSHIRE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications are invited upon all subjects of Antiquarian or Architectural interest relating to the County. All Literary Communications should be sent to the EDITOR, Barkham Rectory, near Wokingham, written on one side only of the Paper.

It is requested that all MSS. intended for printing should be written on foolscap paper, in an orderly manner, with REPLIES, QUERIES, and NOTES on SEPARATE SHEETS, and the name or initials of the writer appended to each communication.

Notes.

BOULTER'S LOCK.—Various conjectures have been made with regard to the meaning of this name. The name “Boulter's Lock” appears in the Survey of the Manor of Cookham made in 1609, in the reign of King James the First, when Boulter's Lock Meadow was held of the Crown by John Turner. Meanwhile, a clue to this name has, I think, presented itself; and I believe that *Bolter's Lock* means simply *The Miller's Lock*. In “Hedges' history of Wallingford” we find, amongst the various craftsmen of the town, in the year 1230, “Bolteres,” which the author remarks “may mean Millers.” Now, bolting or dressing the ground corn is, we know, a part of the miller's art; whilst bolting-cloths and bolting-hutches are implements with which he is not unfamiliar. And Mr. Hedges has been good enough to remind me that the place where meal was sifted, in early times, was called the “Bolting-House.”

The present Cut and Lock, known as Boulter's Lock, have only been in existence since 1830. The older one of that name was situate at the other side of the river, close to Taplow Mills, in a cut or thorough connecting the mill stream with the main river. A mill or mills have been in existence from a very early period at Taplow. Mr. Rutland, with his usual kindness, has pointed out for me the exact site of the Lock and Mills, and has also favoured me with the following information from original documents in his possession:—

“In the year 1213, the Abbot of Merton let to Stephen of Taplawe two mills, lately held by Robert the Miller and Inguin. In 1709 a mill was let to—Norris as an iron mill. In 1803 a mill was let to one Wise as a cotton mill,” and Mr. Rutland believes he has documentary evidence of there having once been a “Fulling mill,” the significance of which in respect to the term “Boulters” will, to those acquainted with Mr. Hedges' work, be at once evident. In my recollection

tion it has been a Corn Mill, and is now a Paper Mill. I omitted to take a note of the grant of the three mills which Mr. Rutland read to me, but the foregoing is sufficient for the present purpose.

Cowell in his *Law Dictionary*, says: "Bolting is a term of art used in Gray's Inn and applied to the bolting or arguing of 'moot cases,'" and he endeavours to show that the "bolting of cases" is analagous to the boulding or sifting of meal. Why the secondary process of bolting, or dressing meal, should have superseded the primary one of milling, or grinding, in furnishing a name to the craft, I do not pretend to judge. But the term "milling" is a general one; applied to the grain it disintegrates; whilst applied to cloth it unites the particles more closely; and so "Bolters" may have come to be a distinguishing name for "Corn Millers."—STEPHEN DARBY. Cookham Dean.

THE WHITE KNIGHT'S PARK.—THE CHAPEL, A.D. 1070.—The late Duke of Marlborough, of Blenheim, caused this chapel, then a ruin, to be re-built as a sham chapel in the Gothic style at a distant point of view from the mansion across the park, standing as it did on the highest ground in a direct line. It is to this spot that the estate owes its name, and not so much to its being the site of the Convent of Our Lady, the Hospital for Lepers being at Reading. The hero of this history was the son of Gilbert de Montalieu, a Norman in the army of William I., who died at York, leaving the estate of Herlie Regis (Earley) to his son Gilbert, then 12 years of age, and page to the King. At 25 he became Governor of the Town and Castle of Reading, but living in the Manor House at Herlie. It was about this time that Sir Gilbert, now a Knight, fell in love with Editha, daughter of Ceoldor, a Saxon who lived at Maiden Herlie near by. Another Knight was supposed by jealous Gilbert to have been in love with the Lady Editha whom he wooed, but had not as yet spoken to her or her parents on the subject of love; so he eyed his rival as he thought till he hated his very presence near the place. This young man's name was Sir Edwy de Guildford, also a Knight. One day the two Knights met in the park on the spot above mentioned, and there each challenged the other to fight a duel for the lady whom each loved, but in different ways, as will soon be found out, to the great sorrow of our hero Sir Gilbert. They met as appointed, each with his lance in hand ready for battle even to death, for they were rivals in love. As luck favoured Sir Gilbert, he being tall, he aimed at Sir Edwy's head, and his well-poised lance entered the White Knight's brain and laid him dead on the famous spot, and upon his dead body fell a living body in the person of his lovely Editha. Sir Gilbert now found that instead of slaying a hated rival he had murdered her brother, and by a rash act of misplaced jealousy overwhelming grief had been caused to parents and their daughter, but when they saw his great sorrow and how deeply his heart repented the deed they freely forgave him, as did the priest, who at their request absolved and blessed him. Editha afterwards became a Sister in the Convent of Our Lady at Herlie. Sir Gilbert, as a penance for the deed, went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Years flew fleeting by, when one evening a pilgrim just returned from the Holy Land paused to pray at "The White Knight's grave." On the column erected years before was inscribed "Brave young Knight!" Underneath this was recorded how the Lady Editha, after the untimely death of her brother, had retired to the Convent of Our Lady at Herlie, where she died with grief at his loss. Beneath was the name of Ceoldor the Saxon, who died soon after his daughter, and was buried with

her in the same grave. Here the weary pilgrim knelt, his hands clasped in prayer. Thus was he found next morning by a peasant, a cold and stiffened corpse. The peasant soon procured assistance, and they carried him into a house near by. Here they stripped him in the presence of a priest, who had been sent for, but nothing was found save a lock of golden hair wore next his breast. It was wrapped in a piece of paper, on which was written a request that he might be buried in the same grave with Sir Edwy de Guildford, the White Knight, in the Manor of Herlie Regis, and also that a chapel might be built on the spot and endowed for masses to be offered for their souls, signed Gilbert de Montalieu. As no intelligence had been heard of Gilbert for so long a time, Herlie Regis had been transferred to the use of the Priory at Cawson (Caversham), but Father Philip being present caused the pious wish to be carried out, and a neat little chapel was built dedicated to St. Nicholas. This, then, is the origin of Whiteknights Park (Herlie Regis). The chapel was appropriated to the Hospital of Lepers, Reading, instituted by Ancherius, second Lord Abbot of Reading Abbey. The column and chapel with its manor house in the distance have long since passed away. The present pile of ruins is on or near the very same spot, although not a vestige of the original chapel remains as a mark; yet there may now lie far underneath the present soil the real White Knight's grave.

HERBERT CHOWN.

97, Chatham Street, Reading.

Queries.

WARGRAVE BRASSES.—I should be grateful for some information with regard to these brasses. Haines mentions :—

1. Humfrey Staverton, 1592, in north aisle.
2. Inscription to Elizabeth, daughter of Humfrey Staverton and wife of John Reade, 1587 (loose).
3. Inscription to Letice, daughter of Wm. Lovelace and wife of Humfrey Staverton, 1587 (loose).

I have a rubbing of No. 1 made in 1860, but it appears without inscription. When I visited the Church in 1880, I could see no brasses in the Church. I was told there were some brasses in the Rectory, which was then closed. I hope that they have now been restored to the Church. In the notice of the excursion to Binfield the brass is said to be dated 1331; Haines gives it as 1361; and from the character of the brass I should judge the latter to be correct. Is that so?—
J. E. FIELD.

THE HUNNIS FAMILY.—Would you kindly inform me which parish registers in Berks would be likely to contain the name of this family? Marchadine Hunnis entered Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1610. He is said to be son of "Plebs," and his birthplace is not stated. He wrote some verses prefaced to *Pleasure's Vision*, by Arthur Newman, Middle Temple, printed by G. E., 1619, 12mo. I wish to find out some details of the life of William Hunnis, who had a grant of arms in 1568, and is connected with many interesting contemporaries.

CHARLOTTE C. STOKES.

Mansion House, Swanscombe, Greenhithe.

Correspondence.



THE GROVE,

COOKHAM, BERKS,

July 12th, 1894.

DEAR SIR,

In your April number of last year you published a note of a discovery here of indications of an Ancient Pile Building, and I now send you a cutting from the *Maidenhead Advertiser* in which Mr. Rutland describes a still more interesting discovery of a similar character lately made some 500 or 600 yards higher up the river on the opposite or Buckinghamshire side.

The bronze dagger knife referred to by Mr. Rutland should, according to Dr. Stevens, be more accurately described as an iron javelin-head, and its perfect condition may be probably attributed to a coating of black oxide formed in the peat.

I am glad to say that Lord Boston has intimated his intention of making further investigations as to the extent of the platform on his return home in the autumn, which will doubtless lead to further discoveries of great interest.

Yours faithfully,

R. E. GOOLDEN.

INTERESTING FIND AT HEDSOR.—Mr. Jas. Rutland, F.G.S., of Taplow, writes: "In digging a cesspool 7ft. in diameter and 12ft. deep at Hedsor wharf, some 20 yards from the Blessing Ditch, and about 100 yards from the bank of the Thames, the workmen (Mr. R. Lacey's), after digging through 2ft. 6in of alluvial and about 6ft. of peaty soil, containing much decayed wood, leaves, &c., came upon an oak floor about four inches in thickness, supported upon oaken and beechen piles, varying from 5 to 9 inches in diameter. The principal and larger piles were about 5 feet apart, and in the space between these the smaller were thickly studded about. One oak pile they drew up was pointed, having a long draft about three feet, which would give easy driving. Unfortunately, the extent of the floor was not ascertained, but hopes are entertained that Lord Boston will cause further research to be made. Just beneath the floor a bronze dagger-knife was found, 6in. in length, with an open socket and two rivet or pin holes on each side of the opening, to secure it to the haft; the neck between the socket and blade is ornamented with three bead-like bands. The blade is slightly hollow, with a raised rim running round and edge about 3-16th in width. It is in perfect condition. There was also a horn of a small ox (*Bos Longifrons*), and some bones of the red deer. A small piece of pottery of bright grey colour was picked out of the soil after it had been thrown up, which may have been in the upper or alluvial soil."



The Quarterly Journal

OF THE

Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.



WITH this number the Quarterly Journal of the Berks Archæological Society will finish its course. It has now been in existence during six years, and has been of some service in permanently recording some details of antiquarian and historical lore which might otherwise have been lost or forgotten. Many learned, able and interesting papers have been published in these pages, and the Editor desires to express his thanks to all those writers who have contributed articles and notes to the Journal and rendered him their invaluable assistance. He desires especially to thank Lady Russell for her fascinating papers on "Swallowfield and its Owners," which have appeared in this periodical since its commencement, and also Mr. F. Tudor Sherwood, Mr. N. Hone, and the Revs. J. E. Field and G. P. Crawford for their valuable contributions.

Although the Berks Archæological Journal, as the organ of the Society, will now cease to exist, it is not intended to abandon the issue of a Periodical connected with the Antiquities of the Royal County. It is proposed to establish a new County "Notes and Queries," if sufficient support is forthcoming. The new Journal will be somewhat larger than the present one, and the price will be five shillings a year. The full details of the scheme have not yet been arranged, but a prospectus will be issued shortly when the plan has been more fully developed. In the meantime, all the subscribers to the present Journal who would be willing to subscribe to the proposed new Berkshire Notes and Queries are requested to sign their names to the accompanying circular, and to forward the same to the Editor at their earliest convenience.

Meetings of the Society.

A Meeting of the Society was held at the Museum, on October 24th, when Dr. Stevens, the Hon. Curator, gave a demonstration on some of the recent introductions to the Silchester Collection. A large number of Members were present.

Dr. STEVENS described the objects added to the Silchester Collection during the last six weeks or so, and took the occasion to point out that while the Britons undoubtedly derived a vast deal of art, law, agriculture, and other sciences from the Romans, there was a very considerable amount of British culture before the Roman invasion. The Romans did not colonise Britain in the same way that we had colonised Australia or America; but their influence on British civilization was rather to be compared with that which we are now exercising in India. Dr. Stevens showed and described a great number of bones of dogs, cats, the Celtic ox, the domestic pig and goat, tusks of the wild boar, remains of a small horse (which was only recently found running wild in the New Forest, and in Wales), and remains of the roebuck, the red deer and other animals that were hunted for food; exhibiting also many implements partly made from the horns of the latter. A British quern, found at Silchester, was shown, and Dr. Stevens traced the development of this simple appliance into the modern and complex flour mill, and many interesting remarks were made, and illustrated by samples, as to the Samian and British ware, the British coins (modelled on the Greek patterns), &c., specimens of which are to be seen in the Museum.

The Rev. Canon GARRY, Vice-President of the Society, proposed and Mr. T. H. White seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the honoured and eloquent Curator of the Museum, for his courtesy and for his interesting and luminous lecture.

After the demonstration, the Members of the Society were hospitably entertained, by the Mayor and Mrs. Field, to afternoon tea in the Committee Room of the Municipal Buildings.

We are happy to hear that Dr. Stevens has consented to continue his Curatorship of the Reading Museum. His resignation was received with widespread regret by all who were acquainted with his invaluable work, and the town of Reading is to be congratulated in having retained the services of so learned and indefatigable a Curator of its Museum.

On November 28th the Rev. Alan Cheales read a very interesting paper before the Society on "Seye and Sele of the XVII. Century," when Mr. H. B. Blandy presided. We understand that the paper will be published *in extenso*, and therefore it is unnecessary to record here the very graphic account of a distinguished scion of a distinguished family. The Lecturer was heartily thanked for his paper.

* *

Under the auspices of the University Extension College, several lectures on local history have been delivered by Mr. W. M. Childs. "The Abbey of Reading"; "The Guild Merchants of Reading and the Battle of Freedom"; "Elizabethan Reading"; "Berkshire and the Great Rebellion"; and "The Siege of Basing House" furnished the Lecturer with themes for his discourses, which, although they do not seem to have contained much that was new to local historians, doubtless were of some use to the University Extension students who were not acquainted with the history of the town and county.





Swallowfield and its Owners.

By Lady Russell.

(Continued from page 147, Vol. III.)

Among the presentments made at the Court Leet held at Swallowfield on the 23rd October, 1780, the following seem of some local interest: That John Walter, Esquire, holds a house and five acres of land at Farley Hill (late Alexander's)¹ of the Lord of this Manor. Also that the said John Walter holds another house and ten acres of land called "Delawares" in Swallowfield Street (late Oades), also the said John Walter holds another houses and eight acres of land at Farley Hill (late Lanoe's), also the said John Walter holds two other houses and nine acres of land in Swallowfield Street, part laid into the garden (late Turner's), also that the said John Walter holds two acres of common and a lane on Farley Hill enclosed by Col. Lanoe² (whereon the house is built and laid into the Park.) Also that John Elisha holds tenements and land at Dunningshole³ (late

1. We find in the Calendar of Berkshire Wills that Richard Alexander, of Swallowfield, made his will in 1579, John Alexander in 1628, and another John in 1635.

2. Col. Charles Lannoy. The de Lannoys were a very old and noble French family who took their name from the little town of Lannoy, near Lille. Jean Scotier gives the genealogy of this family in the second volume of his "*Recueils Généalogiques*", and begins with Hugues, Seigneur de Lys et de Lannoy, who died in 1349. Several members of the family fled from their country in the 16th century in consequence of religious persecutions, and we find them soon after in this country entering into various mercantile pursuits. Jean de Lannoy was Mercer to Queen Elizabeth, and his descendant, Sir Timothy Lannoy, a most eminent silk dyer, became Lord Mayor of London in 16 . Elizabeth Lannoy, daughter of Sir Timothy, married John Hunter, merchant, son of Henry Hunter, *alias* Venour, merchant, of London, 1633 (descended from the Venours of Lincolnshire, who were also of French descent), and her son Henry Lannoy Hunter, who married into another Huguenot family, that of the Bosanquets, of Languedoc, purchased Beech Hill, and was ancestor of the present Henry Lannoy Hunter, of Beech Hill, and of Sir Charles Hunter, Bart., of Mortimer. It is interesting to note that the proficiency in the art of Venery, from which the patronymic of "Venour" arose, is specially maintained in the above-named representatives of the family.

3. Dunningshole is still so called. In the parish rates of 1801 we find it written "Dunalshole" and "Donelshoe."

Ball's).⁴ Also that the widow Watmore holds a house and 3 piddles (pightles) of land, about 8 acres, in Swallowfield, as well as eight acres of land called "Raggett's,"⁵ adjoining to Farley Hill, and a coppice called "Eames,"⁶ at Farley Hill, and seven acres of moors at Farley Hill late "Lawrence's,"⁷ and a house and garden at Farley Hill in the possession of Hugh Burrett,⁸ and a house and garden and blacksmith's shop at Farley Hill in the possession of Philip Crither and Edward Watts. Also that Thomas Horne held 4 acres of land called "Coxetter's,"⁹ at the bottom of Farley Hill near Read's Lane.¹⁰ Also that Lord Dartmouth¹¹ holds a house and 40 acres of land at Dunningshole and a farm and lands in Frog Lane. Also that Mr.

4. The Balls of Barkham and Wokingham were an old family bearing arms, and a special interest attaches to the latter in consequence of the strong presumption held by some authorities that the great General Washington was connected if not descended maternally from one of them. Col. Joseph Ball, of Virginia (son of Col. Will Ball in Virginia in 1650), married secondly, in 1707-8, Mary, widow of — Johnson, and they had a daughter Mary Ball, who married Augustine Washington, and became the mother of the General. After the death of her second husband in 1711, Mrs. Joseph Ball returned to England with this daughter and an elder one, Eliza Johnson, whom she had by her first husband. It is not known where they went first. Augustine Washington is said to have met Mary in Cheshire, but eventually they appear to have settled at Wokingham, which we learn from the following note which has been found in the letter-book of Joseph Ball, of Gray's Inn (son by his first wife of Col. Joseph Ball, of Virginia), uncle of General Washington:—"Madam,—As you were so gentell when I was at Wokingham that you would not withhold Mr. Ball's picture and gloves from me as I was of the family (and I am fully persuaded that he was my grandfather's uncle). If you will make a present of his picture and gloves, I will make you a present of something that shall be as good, or better to you. But if you don't like this proposal, please to let me know what is the lowest you will take for them in money, and I will tell you whether I will give it or not. I think they would be most properly placed with me.—I am, good Madam, your humble servant, JOSEPH BALL. July 5th, 1750. Stratford by London. To Mrs. Johnson at Wokingham, Berks." Then follows a note stating that Mrs. Johnson had given the picture and gloves for 5 guineas. Now the interesting suggestions of this letter are: How did this portrait get to Wokingham? Was it not because the Balls of Virginia came from Wokingham? And that Mary Ball returned to the home of her husband's ancestors? Mary Ball's maiden name is not known; she appears to have been of humble extraction, and it is supposed she may have been a companion to Col. Ball's first wife, who was Elizabeth, granddaughter of Sir William Romney.

5. Letters of administration of the estate of Thomas Raggat, of Yatendon, were granted in 1557. In 1823 a map gives "Raggots or Rackett's Lane."

6. Amongst the Berks wills at Somerset House are those of George Eames, 1593, of Robert Eames, 1623, of Christian Eames, 1632, all of Finchampstead.

7. John Lawrence, of Swallowfield, married, in 1708, Flora Round, of Swallowfield, a god-daughter of Flora, Lady Clarendon.

8. The name "Burrett" is a very old one in Swallowfield, and still continues.

9. In the Calendar of Berks wills we find those of Robert Cocksetter, or Coksetter, of Cookham, in 1543, and that of William Coxeter, of Abingdon, in 1606.

10. Read's Lane. John Rede, of Swallowfield, made his will in 1569. There are many "Reedes" still in the parish.

11. William Legge, second Earl of Dartmouth.

Thomas Flory¹² holds a farm and lands at Swallowfield Cross. Also that Mrs. Fletcher¹³ holds a house and 20 acres near the park pales called "Bird's." Also that Mrs. Noyse holds 1 acre of land in Swallowfield common mead.¹⁴ Also that the Rev. Mr. Waterman holds 20 acres at Chill Hills.¹⁵ Also that Elizabeth Fulker¹⁶ holds five acres of land lying in Mr. Walter's park. Also that John Dodd, Esq., is possessed of a toft by the Church, the house pulled down, late John White's.¹⁷ Also that the parish officers of Swallowfield hold a house and piddle of land called "Poor's land," in "Park's Lane."¹⁸ Also that Mr. Hollick holds a piece of meadow ground called Bridge Mead near Swallowfield Bridge. Also they order that no hogs go roaming about the Common of this Manor under the penalty of sixpence for each hog to be paid by the owner to the Hayward for taking up and ringing the same. Also they present the clay pit upon Farley Hill being dangerous to travellers for want of a fence, therefore they order that unless the same is properly fenced by John Dodd, Esquire, the Lord of the Manor, before Lady Day next they amerse him five pounds. Also present the foot bridge called Salter's Bridge being not of a proper width and dangerous, unless altered and made safe by Lady Day they amerse the Lord of the Manor twenty shillings. Also they present William Hunter for digging clay pits in Aspin Lane, and unless he fills up the same or shelves the same down so as not to be dangerous on or before Christmas they

12. Amongst the Berks wills are those of William Flourreye, of Aldermaston, 1572; Thos. Florrie, of Shawe, 1610; and Thos. Florrie, of Donnington, 1616. In a map of Swallowfield estate in 1812 there is some land marked "the Devises of Stephen Flory."

13. John Fletcher, "Alderman's Deputy of ye Ward of ye Tower," 1633, married Anne, daughter of Richard Teusley, of Swallowfield, and had four sons, John Fletcher, of the Middle Temple, John Fletcher, also of the Middle Temple, George and James. In 1801 we find by the Churchwarden's accounts that "Earle, Esq.," was assessed £116 2s. od. "for Fletchers."

14. This is now in Swallowfield Park, and Swallowfield Cross was on the site of the present School.

15. Chill Hills, at Farley Hill, is still so called. There is a pedigree of the Waterman family in Berks Visitation for 1664.

16. Amongst the Berks wills is that of Henry Fulker, of Swallowfield, 1622. John Fulker was coachman to Lord Clarendon at Swallowfield in 1688, and was buried there in 1712, and in 1752 Flora, daughter of John Fulker, was baptised at Swallowfield, called no doubt after Flora, Lady Clarendon. One of the oldest tombstones in Swallowfield churchyard is that of John Fulker, the parish clerk and grave-digger, who was buried in 1712.

17. In the Calendar of Berks wills we find that of Thomas White, of Swallowfield, made in 1555.

18. "Park Lane" should be "Part Lane," and was so called because it separated Swallowfield, Berks, from Swallowfield, Wilts. The latter was annexed to Berkshire by the Acts 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 64, and 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 61.

amerge him ten shillings. Also they present the surveyors of this parish and all other persons digging gravel in the pit on Farley Hill for not digging the same in a proper manner and of a proper depth whereby the pit is enlarged too fast under the penalty of ten shillings. Also they present that no person shall keep any more cattle upon the Common of this Manor in the summer than they can winter, under the penalty of twenty shillings. Also they present the ditch in Coppice Lane unless scoured by St. Thomas' Day. Likewise they present that Thomas Green is sworn into the office of Hayward of this Manor for the year ensuing, and that Thomas Hasker¹⁹ is sworn into the office of Tything-man. Also that Charles Bailey is sworn into the office of Bailiff of this Manor for the year ensuing. Also they present the hatch-gate and rails at Tilers' Hatch for being out of repair, and also Great Ford Bridge.

John Elisha	The mark of
Peter Cook	X
Edward Watts ²⁰	George Child
David Watts	George Read
The mark of	James Hopkins
X	John Eyres ²¹
James Child	The mark of
Thos. Green	X
Austen Norman ²²	Hugh Burrott
	Thomas Hasker
	William King ²³

Examined by Tho. Round, Steward.²⁴

John Dodd died at his house in Audley Square 11th February, 1782, aged 65, being then M.P. for Reading and Lieut.-Col. of the Berks Militia. He was buried on the 18th February at Swallowfield Church where his remains lie in the vault under the Russell tribune.

19. "Hasker," probably from "Handsaker," "Hansaker" and "Haseaker," names which we find at Lamborne and at Easthampstead in the 17th century.

20. John Watts, of Shinfield, made his will in 1644.

21. The name of Richard Norman appears in the neighbourhood as early as 1386; he and Will^d. Tanner were the witnesses in that year to the signature of Will Farle de Stratfelde Turgis to a lease from Will Farle to John Godard of land in Stratfield Turgis.

22. John Eyre, of Shinfield, made his will in 1623.

23. Edward King, of Swallowfield, made his will in 1641, and William King, of Shinfield, in 1557.

24. The Rounds were at Swallowfield in the 17th century. William Backhouse left by will £8 to "young Round" in 1660. In a map of Swallowfield, 1823, there is land marked as belonging to Stephen Round, Esq., but the name is now no longer in the parish.

John Dodd left by his first wife one son, Col. John Dodd, his heir, and one daughter, Jane, married as heretofore stated to Robert Dalzell, Esq., of Tidmarsh.²⁵ By his second wife John Dodd left three daughter and one son : 1 Juliana, born 1754, married Col. John Yorke, Governor of the Tower²⁶; 2 Fanny, married General Hamilton Lambart,²⁷ and lived to be nearly a hundred; 3 Amelia, who married, five years after her father's death, Col. Joshua Westenra, of the 9th Dragoon Guards, son of Warner Westenra, Esq. (see Rossmore), by his wife Lady Hester Lambart; 4 Harry Dodd who was only 16 at the time of his father's death. He was educated at Harrow and became a Captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards. He married Castellina Westenra, elder daughter of Warner Westenra, Esq., M.P. for Maryborough, by his wife Lady Hester Lambart, daughter of Richard, 4th Earl of Cavan. Captain Harry Dodd died at Purley on the 29th October, 1789, aged 23, of consumption, and was buried at Swallowfield, November 6th. His widow remarried December, 1890, Sir Edward William Crosbie, of Crosbie, co. Wicklow, 5th Bart., who was executed at Carlow 5th June, 1798, during the Irish Rebellion, in consequence of his (alleged) intercourse with the rebels. The soldiers severed his head from his body and fixed it on a pike at Carlow.*

John Dodd was succeeded by his eldest son, Col. John Dodd, then about 40 years of age. He was a Col. in the Guards and had been A.D.C. to the celebrated Marquis of Granby, and Equerry to the Duke of Cumberland. He is said to have been very handsome, but had lost an arm in a duel. He lived in a fashionable set and managed to run through a great deal of money. At his father's

25. Robert Dalzell, of Tidmarsh, left one son Robert, born 1765, who sold Tidmarsh about the beginning of this century. His son, Robert Dalzell, married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Legh, of Lyme, and their daughter, Miss M. L. Dalzell, of St. Alban's Priory, Wallingford, is the only representative living of the first family of John Dodd, of Swallowfield. Miss M. L. Dalzell has some curious old stained glass with arms which came from Tidmarsh as well as some most interesting old plate which belonged to her French Huguenot ancestors, the St. Legers and the Chardins.

26. Juliana Yorke had 3 children: Field Marshal Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., who died in 1882, aged upwards of 90; Emilia Yorke married in 1820 to General Nepean, she died 1860 leaving a son, the Rev. Evan Nepean, and a daughter, Anna Maria, who married General Parke. This lady has got a portrait of John Dodd. It was sent to Haines Hill when Swallowfield was sold and delivered up to her some years ago by Mr. Garth.

27. General Hamilton Lambart was son of Charles Lambart, Esq. (by his wife Elizabeth, only daughter of Gustavus Hamilton, Viscount Boyne), and great grandson of Charles 1st Earl of Cavan.

* Their son Sir William Crosbie, born 1794, died sp in 1860, and was succeeded by his cousin, Sir William R. Crosbie, father of the present Bart.

death he found himself greatly encumbered and that same year sold the furniture and plate in the family house in Audley Square, as also the Manor of Colham, Hillingdon, and in June, 1783, he sold Swallowfield. The sale lasted seven days and was effected by Messrs. Christie and Ansell. The catalogue of the sale gives us some idea of the arrangement of the house: There was the "Great Hall" (which contained pictures by Snyder); the "Study"; the "Eating Parlor," containing the following pictures: a fruit piece by Van Huysem, portraits of Charles II. and King William by Van Dyck, a "penitent" by Salvator Rosa, "Naples, a chef d'œuvre of that most admired master Marlow," a sea piece by Brooking,* and many other works of art; the "Yellow Damask Drawing-room," in which was a "curious embossed row waggon and a pair of girandoles with figures and flowers of the Chelsea porcelain," the lot fetching only 18s.; and a coloured Japan octagon basin, pair of olive coloured storks, etc., realized 9s.; the "Gallery," which contained amongst other pictures portraits of Horace Walpole, Mr. Neville, Sir John Elwill, Lord Robert Sutton, the Marquis of Granby.† Amongst the bed-rooms we find the "State Velvet Room," containing a superb state bed 18 feet high, the furniture a rich Genoa crimson velvet, six gilt back stool-chairs, and two dressing stools covered to correspond; the "Green Lorine" bedroom, the "Blue Lorine" ditto, the "Yellow Damask" bedchamber, the "White Camblet" ditto and the "Cassoy Paper" dressing-room.

Soon after the sale of Swallowfield, Col. Dodd took up his residence in Sloane Street and afterwards moved to Queen's Buildings, London, where he died on the 1st April, 1816, aged 74. His wife, Mary, did not long survive him. She died at the same place on the 31st of the following month. They were both buried at St. Mary's Abbots, Kensington.

At the age of 27, Col. Dodd was the principal actor in the rescue of Major-General Gansell of the 55th from the custody of the Bailiffs for debt. His conduct on this occasion called forth the following attack from the pen of "Junius": "A Major-General of the army is arrested by the Sheriff's Officers for a considerable debt (£134). He persuades them to conduct him to the Tilt-yard in St. James' Park, under some pretence of business which it imported him to settle before he was confined. He applies to a Sergeant not

* Now in the possession of Miss Dalzell.

† Lord Braybrooke bought some of the pictures, so they are probably now at Audley End.

immediately on duty to assist with some of his companions in favouring his escape. He attempts it ; a bustle ensues ; the Bailiffs claim their prisoner. An officer of the Guards not then on duty (Lieutenant Dodd) takes part in the affair ; applies to the lieutenant commanding the Tilt-yard Guard (Lieutenant Garth) and urges him to turn out his Guard to relieve a General Officer. The lieutenant (Garth) declines interfering in person ; but stands at a distance, and suffers the business to be done. The Officer (Dodd) takes upon himself to order out the Guard. In a moment they are in arms, quit their guard, march, rescue the General and drive away the Sheriff's officers, who in vain represent their right to the prisoner, and the nature of their arrest. The soldiers first conduct the General into the Guard-room, then escort him into a place of safety, with bayonets fixed, and in all the forms of military triumph. I will not enlarge upon the various circumstances which attended this atrocious proceeding. . . . I consider nothing but the wound which has been given to the law itself, to which no remedy has been applied, no satisfaction made. Neither is it my design to dwell upon the misconduct of the parties concerned, any further than is necessary to shew the behaviour of the Ministry in its true light. . . . Are they (the Ministry) aware of the outrage offered to their Sovereign ? . . . What are we to conclude from so scandalous a neglect of their duty, but that they have other views, which can only be answered by securing the attachment of the Guards ? ”*

Sylvanus Bevan, Esq., of Fosbury, Wilts, who bought Swallowfield in June, 1783, was son of Timothy Bevan, of Swansea, who came of an old Welsh Quaker family and was related to the Fox's, Hanbury's, Gurney's, Barclay's and Hoare's. Mr. Sylvanus Bevan was great grandson of Robert Barclay, of Ury, the celebrated apologist of the Quakers.† One of Robert Barclay's brothers married Priscilla,

* The Adjutant-General ordered the Sergeant and men close prisoners to the Savoy, but they got off with a severe reprimand. General Gansell meanwhile having surrendered himself into custody, was tried at the Old Bailey for firing at the Bailiffs, and, though it is said that the fact was clearly proved, he was under the direction of the Judge (Nares) acquitted, but was detained upon the arrest and committed to the Fleet prison, where he died in 1744. Lieutenants Dodd and Garth appear to have got off scot free.

† Robert Barclay, who was of old Scotch descent, was, through his mother, allied to the Huntleys (Marquis). When in Paris he became a Roman Catholic at the age of 15, but turned Quaker when he was 19 years of age. One of his grand-daughters married Cameron, of Lochiel. She had twelve daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom was the celebrated Donald Cameron, of Lochiel. Hannah Lightfoot, whose beauty so touched the heart of George III., was also a descendant of Robert Barclay.

daughter of Joseph Freame, a banker in Lombard Street, who afterwards took him into partnership. Sylvanus Bevan also became a partner in 1768, and on Joseph Freame's death in 1770, the firm became known as Barclay, Bevan and Co. Sylvanus Bevan was born in 1743, he married Miss Louisa Kendall, and had six sons at the time of his purchase of Swallowfield, and in September, 1788, had a seventh son, Richard, born at Swallowfield.

That same year Mr. Bevan sold Swallowfield in consequence of having been involved in a dispute with one of his neighbours respecting game.

The Bevan crest, a griffin, still remains on the stone mantel-piece in the hall at Swallowfield. Mr. Bevan survived till 1830, when he died, aged 87, leaving seven sons, David, Henry, Frederick, Charles, George, Robert and Richard. David's son, Mr. Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, of Fosbury and Trent Park, is the present representative of the family.

Timothy Hare Earle, of Moor Place, Herts, the next owner of Swallowfield, was son of Timothy Earle, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to George II., by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Nicholas Trist, of Bowden, Devon, and grandson of Edward Earle, of Totnes, by his wife Mary, sister of and co-heiress with Timothy Hare, of St. Kitts. He was born at Totnes in 1737 and married in 1772 Anne, only daughter of Elisha Biscoe, of Spring Grove, Middlesex, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: 1, Timothy Hare Altabon; 2, William Henry, who married Anne, daughter of Rev. Nicholas Earle, and died in 1847; 3, Mary Ann, born 1773, married at Swallowfield Church in 1809 the Rev. G. T. Tyndale, Curate of Swallowfield,* and died 1826; (William Earle Tyndale, the eldest of her five children, who was born at Swallowfield, took the name of Biscoe on inheriting the Holton property); 4, Elizabeth Dorothy, died 1863; 5, Frances Latitia, born 1774 and died 1865. Mr. Timothy Hare Earle died at Swallowfield on the 1st June, 1816, aged 79, and was buried at Rickmansworth.

His son Timothy Hare Altabon Earle succeeded to Swallowfield, being 37 years of age and unmarried. In 1821 Mr. T. H. A. Earle was High Sheriff of Berks, and in January he received from Lord Folkestone a requisition signed by 35 freeholders of the county of Berks requesting him to call a meeting "to consider the propriety of

* Mr. Tyndale became Vicar of Woburn and Rector of Holton.

presenting an address to the King, on the subject of the treatment which the Queen, his consort, has experienced, or is experiencing on the part of the Ministers," &c. The following was the answer sent by Mr. Earle : " My Lord,—Having given the requisition the fullest consideration, I feel it my duty to decline calling the meeting there requested. I regret extremely differing in opinion upon the subject with your Lordship, and the many other respectable characters whose names I observe affixed to the requisition."

The Earles are said to have "lived in very grand style" at Swallowfield, but in consequence of the depreciation of West Indian property, Mr. T. H. A. Earle became considerably impoverished and sold Swallowfield in 1824, removing to a dower house which he possessed in Wokingham called "The Elms."* He died there unmarried in 1836 and was buried at Holton, which had become the property of his mother on the death of her brother Elisha Biscoe in 1830 when she assumed the name of Biscoe. At her death the Holton estate passed successively into the hands of her three daughters, Mrs. Tyndale, Elizabeth and Frances Earle, all of whom took the name of Biscoe. It now belongs to William Earle Biscoe, Esq.

Swallowfield was bought in 1824 by the Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, Bart., who married Anne Barbara, sister of Charles, Earl Whitworth, K.G., C.B., and his son Henry was father of the late Col. Sir Charles Russell, Bart., V.C., and Sir George Russell, Bart., first M.P. for East Berks, the present owner of Swallowfield.

* The name of this house was changed to that of "The Dower House" when occupied by the Countess of Desart, but the present owners have reverted to the former name.





BERKSHIRE.

RÉSUMÉ OF DOMESDAY HOLDERS AND HOLDINGS.

The Tenants *in capite* are within brackets, the Tenants *T.R.E.* in italics.
The hidage T.R.E. is given within square brackets.

(Continued from page 143, Vol. III.)

			HUNDRED.
Ceveslane ¹	3½ [7] hides	(Amesbury Abbey)	Eglei
Chenete-berie ²	2 hides	(King) <i>R.E.</i>	Chenete-berie
Chenete-berie ³	8 [11] hides	(Amesbury Abbey)	Chenete-berie
Chenete-berie ⁴	½ hide	(Walter fitz Other)	Borchelde-berie
Chenitun ⁵	(see Genetune and Soningeueul)		
Chersvelle ⁶	1 [5] hide	(Alwold Camerarius)	Sudtone
		<i>Queen Eddid</i>	
Chinges-tune ⁷	5 hides	Radulfus (H. de Ferieres)	Merceham
Chinges-tune ⁸	4 [5] hides	Adelelmus (W. fitz Ansculf)	Merceham
		<i>Turchil</i>	

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE NOTES.

A. C. Abingdon Chronicle, Rolls Series.	F. N. C. Freeman, Norman Conquest.
D. Domesday.	K. C. D. Kemble, Codex Diplomaticus.
E. D. Eyton, Domesday of Dorset.	T. N. Testa de Nevill.

¹ Challow (Hundred of Kintbury Eagle). T. N. p. 125, the Prior of Tifford holds Chaulawe Wodhull of the Abbot of Cluny paying 100 marks yearly, and the said Abbot holds in alms. See Ledencumbe. ² Kintbury. T. N. p. 125, the Priores of Eton holds Kintbury Eton in alms of the Honour of Leicester. ³ Kintbury (Hundred of Kintbury Eagle). T. N. p. 125, is held by the Priores of Amesbury of the alms of the King's predecessors. ⁴ Kintbury. D. 61, b. 'propter forestam custodiendam.' A. C. ii. 7. Walter fitz Other was Constable of Windsor Castle and Warden of the Forests in Berkshire. ⁵ Kennington (Hundred of Hormer). T. N. p. 121, Thomas Barre holds one-fifth of a fee of the barony of the Abbot of Abingdon—see Soninge-well. ⁶ Carswell, between Buckland and Littleworth. ⁷ Kingston Bagpuze (Hundred of Ock). T. N. pp. 109, 121, 126, William de Bagpuize holds in Kingston, Compton [Parva] and Ashdown ½ a fee of the Fee of the Earl of Ferrers of the Honour of Tutbury. ⁸ Kingston Bagpuze. T. N. p. 111, 122, Matilda de Gornay holds in wardship in Kingston Roger 1 fee of Roger de Sumery of the Honour of Dudley. It had belonged to Turkill (A. C. i. 484).

			HUNDRED.
Cillestone ¹	5 hides . . .	Wenric (Abingdon Abbey) <i>Blacheman de Heraldo in alod com.</i>	Nachede-dorne
Oiltone ²	5 hides . . .	(Walter fitz Other) <i>Wenesi</i>	Nachede-dorn
Civelei ³	7½ [27 hides].	(Abingdon Abbey) <i>Abingdon Abbey</i> Willelmus 5. Godefridus 1½.	Roeborg
Olivore ⁴	4½ [5] hides . . .	(Ralf fitz Seifrid) <i>Heraldus Comes</i>	Riples-mere
	Windsor Castle occupies ½ hide : Ralf's son-in-law	Ralf ½ hide.	
Clopecote ⁵	1½ [7] hides . . .	(Milo Crispin) <i>Vlnod</i>	Eletesford
Clopecote	1½ [7] hides . . .	Herold (Milo Crispin) <i>Safford</i>	Eletesford
Colecote ⁶	1 [3] hide . . .	(Count of Evreux) <i>Bricuard</i>	Chenete-berie
Cocheham ⁷	[20] hides . . .	(King) <i>R.E.</i> Reinbaldus pbr. 1½. Two clerics ½ hide.	Benes
Cocheswelle ⁸	[20] hides . . .	(King) <i>Heraldus</i>	Wifol
alia Cocheswelle ⁹	[10] hides . . .	(King) <i>Heraldus</i>	Wifol
Coleselle ¹⁰	2½ [8] hides . . .	(Abbey of S. Mary, Winton) <i>Edmund</i>	Wifol
Given to the Church by Walter de Laci with his daughter.			

¹ Chilton (Hundred of Compton). T. N. p. 110, 121, 126, Alicia de Sanford has in dower of the inheritance of Thomas de Sanford 1 fee in Chilton and Pubworth of the barony of the Abbot of Abingdon. p. 133, for 7 car. is charged 14s. Wenric, the sub-tenant here, is also the sub-tenant at Sandford in Oxfordshire. Chilton like Sandford had belonged to Blacheman. ² Chilton. T. N. p. 123, 126, Simon de Luvek and Robert de Anvers have ½ of a fee of the Fee of Thomas de Lasceles of the barony of Windsor. ³ Chieveley (Hundred of Faircross). T. N. p. 124, this with Welford, Boxford, Hoevenham and Ore belong to the 'camera' of the Abbey of Abingdon. p. 133, for 5½ car. there are charged 10s. 6d. ⁴ Clewer (Hundred of Ripplesmere). T. N. pp. 110, 122, 127, Richard de Sifrewast has ½ a fee charged 1 mark (p. 119). ⁵ Clapcot, a Liberty in the Parish of All Hallows', Wallingford (Hundred of Moreton). T. N. pp. 108, 118, 127. There are three holdings of 100 acres each held respectively by Ralf de Port (p. 119, Ralph Constable), Robert of Basing (p. 127, Nicholas the cook) and Henricus Balistarius; and also three holdings, two of 1 virg. and one of 1½ virgates, held respectively by Ralph (p. 127, John) Saillard, Henry fitz Ivo and Robert fitz William (p. 127, Nicholas fitz Robert). ⁶ Calcot, in the Parish of Tilehurst (Hundred of Reading). T. N. p. 125, Alan de Farnham holds Colecote, at a rent of 50s., of the Prior of Noyon who holds in alms. ⁷ Cookham (Hundred of Cookham). T. N. p. 128, Adam de Burnham holds some land which belonged to William Ruggehasel for 1 mark, and the aforesaid William rendered money and services worth 16s. ⁸ Great Coxwell (Hundred of Faringdon). T. N. p. 125, the Abbot of Beaulieu (Hants) has in demesne Chipping Faringdon, Little Faringdon, Coxwell, Inglesham, Shilton, and Langford of the gift of King John. ⁹ Little Coxwell. ¹⁰ Coleshill (Hundred of Shrivenham). T. N. p. 125, Richard fitz Elias has at fee farm a Moieties of Coleshill of the Abbess of Winton who holds in alms. p. 132, for 12 car. there are charged 24s.

			HUNDRED.
Coleselle . .	5 [8] hides .	(Turstin fitz Rolf) .	Wifol
		<i>Brictric</i>	
Coleshalle ¹ .	5 [8] hides .	(W. fitz Richard) .	Wifol
		<i>Osgot</i>	
Comenore ² .	30 [50] hides .	(Abingdon Abbey) .	Hornimere
		<i>Abingdon Abbey</i>	
	Osbern 2½.	Rainaldus 1 hide.	
	(see Sevacoorde :	and Wuiteham)	
Contone ³ .	2½ hides . .	(King) <i>R.E.</i> . . .	Nachede-
			dorn
Contone ⁴ .	a wood . . .	H. de Ferieres . .	Nachede-
		(King)	dorn
Contone . .	2½ [5] hides .	(Bp. of Contances) .	Nachede-
		<i>Oda</i>	dorne
Contone ⁵ .	5 hides . . .	(W. fitz Ansculf) . .	Hilleslav
		<i>Almar</i>	
Coserige ⁶ .	2 hides . . .	(Abbey of St. Peter .	Taceham
		sur Dive) <i>Eduuard</i>	
Coserige ⁷ .	2½ [7] hides .	Balduin (Ralf Morti-	Taceham
		mer) <i>Two freemen</i>	
Coserige ⁸ .	1 hide . . .	(Eduuard) <i>Eduuard</i> .	Taceham
Crocheham ⁹ .	1 hide . . .	(Aluui ceurelbert) .	Taceham
		<i>Aluui ceurelbert</i>	
Croches-	} 1 hide . . .	(Count Evreux) <i>Four</i>	Borgede-
trope . . }		<i>freemen</i>	berie

¹ Coleshille. T. N. pp. 110, 123, 126, Inguard fitz Stephen has ½ a fee of the Fee of William de Stutevill. p. 131, for 5 car. there are charged 10s. T. N. pp. 39, 74, 84, William de Stuteville is said to hold the Honour of Castle Richard. ² Cumnor (Hundred of Horner). T. N. p. 121 (cf. p. 110), Robert de Wyleby has in Sunningwell, Boxford, Cumnor, Worth and Garford 1½ fee of the barony of the Abbot of Abingdon. p. 124, the Abbot holds Cumnor in demesne in pure alms 'nec facit scutagium.' ³ Compton Parva (Hundred of Compton). T. N. p. 128, Thomas Malmains has £12 of land in Compton with Joanna (p. 108), daughter of Gilbert de Tileres, given by Henry the King's grandfather to Gilbert Crispin, father of Gilbert de Tileres. p. 124, the Prioress of Kingston and William Gernon have in West Compton £10 of land which King Henry gave to Gilbert de Tyller 'nec facit scutagium.' ib. the Abbess of Werewell has East Compton in demesne of the alms of the King's predecessors. p. 133, each of these latter holdings is 2 car. and is charged 4s. ⁴ Compton Parva (Hundred of Compton). T. N. p. 109, 121, 126, William de Bagpuze has ½ a fee in Kingston, Compton and Ashdown of the Fee of the Earl of Ferrers of the Honour of Tutbury. ⁵ Compton Beauchamp (Hundred of Shrivenham). T. N. p. 111, 122, 126, William de Beauchamp has 1 fee of the Fee of Roger de Sumery of the Honour of Dudley. p. 119, 1 mark is charged for 1 fee of Margery de Sumery in Compton Beauchamp. ⁶ Curridge, near Chieveley (Hundred of Faircross). T. N. p. 133, the fee of the Abbot of St. Peter sur Dive is charged 2s. for 1 car. ⁷ Curridge. T. N. p. 109, 121, 126, the Prior of Poughley has 1 fee of the Fee of Ralf Mortimer of the Honour of Wigmore. ⁸ Curridge. T. N. p. 110, 123, Henry de Pusey has ½ fee of the Fee of Thomas Lasceles of the Barony of Windsor. ⁹ Crookham, near Thatcham (Hundred of Reading). T. N. p. 124, the Abbey of Reading has Crookham in pure alms.

			HUNDRED.
Daneford ¹	5 [10] hides	(William de Ow)	Chenete- berie
		<i>Aluuard</i>	
Denches- worde ²	5 [7] hides	Rayner (H. de	Wanetinz
		Ferieres) <i>Æilric</i>	
Denches- worde ³	5 hides	Gozelinus (William	Wanetinz
		de Ow) <i>Aluuard</i>	
Denches- worde ⁴	4½ [6] hides	Laurentius (R. de	Wanetinz
		Stadford) <i>Leueua</i>	
Deritone	1½ [8] hides	(William Lovet) <i>Toti</i>	Taceham
Dideorde ⁵	1 hide	(Albertus) <i>Hugo</i>	Riples- mere
		<i>Camerarius</i>	
Draicote ⁶	10 hides	(Abingdon Abbey)	Merceham
		<i>Abingdon Abbey</i>	
	Gislebert 1 hide.	Quidam anglicus ½ hide.	
Draitone	1 [3½] hides	(Hascoit Musard)	Lamborne
		<i>Goduin</i>	
Draitune ⁷	nil [2] hides	Willelmus (Earl	Sudtune
		Hugo) <i>Ednod de</i>	
		<i>Heraldo</i>	
Dudoches- forde ⁸	3 hides	(Odo of Winchester)	Gamesfel
		<i>Aluui</i>	
Elbrige ⁹	1 hide	(Hugolinus Stirman)	Chenete- berie
		<i>Herleng</i>	

¹ Denford, near Hungerford (Hundred of Kintbury Eagle). T. N. pp. 109, 123, 126, Bartholomew de la Huse holds 1 fee of the Fee of Kinton (apparently of the Prioress of St. Mary's Priory, Kington St. Michael, Wilts). p. 131, for 4½ car. are paid 9s.

² Denchworth (Hundred of Ock). T. N. p. 109, 121, 126, Henry de Tubney has ½ a fee of the Fee of the Earl of Ferrers of the Honour of Tutbury.

³ North Denchworth. T. N. p. 111, 126, Ralf de Camoys has ½ of a fee of the Fee of Walter Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, of the Honour of Giffard. p. 123, this is held with one-fifth of a fee held by John de la Huse in Padworth. See Peteorde. p. 132, for 3 car. there are charged 6s.

⁴ South Denchworth. T. N. pp. 109, 123, 126, Elias de Bagenor and Hervey of Wylbrighton have ½ a fee of the Fee of Hervey of Stafford of the Honour of Stafford.

⁵ Dedworth (Hundred of Ripplesmere). T. N. pp. 111, 124, Peter de Loreng holds one-fifth of a fee of the Fee of William Beauchamp of Bedford.

⁶ Draycot Moor (Hundred of Ock). T. N. p. 124, the Abbey of Abingdon has Draycot, La More, &c., in demesne in alms 'nec facit scutagium.' A.C. II. 310, under the heading 'De hidis pertinentibus ad Abben-doniam in Barrokeschire,' and in the Hundred of Hokkeforde are reckoned 10 hides in 'Draicote et Mora.' ib. II. 5, 'Gillebertus (de Culumbers) provides 1 knight for 2 hides in Mora et in Draicote.' So that Gislebert, is Gislebert de Culumbers. T. N. p. 110, 121, 127, Hugo fitz Henry has in Abingdon, Drayton and Sandford, 1 fee of the Fee of the Abbot of Abingdon. p. 124, it is held in demesne by the Abbot of Abingdon, and pays no scutage.

⁷ Drayton (Hundred of Ock). T. N. p. 123, Alan of Farnham has one-tenth of a fee of the Fee of the Earl of Chester of the Honour of Chester.

⁸ Duxford, near Hinton Waldrist (Hundred of Ganfield). This property like that of Hentone, belonged to Odo of Winchester, and afterwards formed part of the Honour of St. Valery.

⁹ Perhaps Newbury (D. chenetherie). T. N. p. 125, Simon de Montfort and his wife Eleanor have Newbury in dower of the inheritance of Walter Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and pay no scutage; and it belonged to the Fee of the Earl of Perche. p. 132, for 6 car. there are paid 12s. T. N. p. 132, it is said to be in Rowbarrow Hd., which makes the identification very improbable. Hardly so, Newbury, though in Faircross (Rowbarrow) Hundred, being very near the boundary of Kintbury Hundred. (C.L.S.)

			HUNDRED.
Eddeve-	} 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ [10] hides.	(King) <i>Azor</i>	Chenete-
tone ¹			berie
Edtune ²	5 hides.	Aluredus (Milo Crispin) <i>Bosi</i>	Merceham
Hissesberie ³	16 $\frac{5}{8}$ [40] hides	(Glastonbury Abbey). <i>Glastonbury Abbey</i>	Hilleslave
	R. d'Oily 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Aluvin 3. Eduuard 2.	
Elentone ⁴	3 hides.	Hugo Landri (Gilo frater Ansculfi) <i>Siuuard</i>	Benes
Elinge ⁵	$\frac{1}{4}$ hide	(R. d'Ivri) <i>Sauuin</i>	Borgelde- berie
Elleorde ⁶	2 [5] hides	(Teodricus aurifaber) <i>Eduuard</i>	Nachede- dorn
Eltune [*]	5 hides.	Ricardus (Milo Crispin) <i>Halden</i>	Merceham
Englefel ⁷	1 hide	Stefanus (W. fitz Ansculfi) <i>Vimer</i>	Radinges
Eselde- borne ⁸	} 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides	(King) <i>R.E.</i>	Chenete- berie
Essages ⁹		(Hugo fitz Baldric) <i>Aluric</i>	Taceham
Estone ¹⁰	5 [15] hides	(King) <i>Lanc's wife de</i> <i>R.E.</i>	Blitberie

¹ Eddington, a tithing of Hungerford (see Inglefot). T. N. p. 125, the Prior of St. Frideswide holds Eduneton and Hudden (Eddington and Hidden) in alms and pays no scutage. ² Possibly Eaton, near Appleton (D. Merceham).

³ Ashbury (Hundred of Shrivenham). T. N. p. 125, the Abbot of Glastonbury holds in demesne Ashbury and Edwyneston (Idstone) of the alms of the King's predecessors and pays no scutage. T. N. p. 110, 123, half a fee is held of the Abbot at Ashbury by Henry de Bacon (?), and half a fee at Godwineston (Edwyneston) by Geoffrey Foliot: Wendlesclive (Kingston Winslow in the parish of Ashbury) is held by William de Heriz, Robert de Kintel, and William de Wavering (T. N. pp. 110, 123, 126).

⁴ Pinkney's Green, in the parish of Cookham. T. N. p. 110, 121, William of Coleworth has $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Elinton of the Fee of Henry de Pinkney of the Honour of Windsor: ib. Henry of Elinton has $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee of the same Fee.

⁵ Eling, South of Hampstead Norris (Hundred of Faircross). T. N. p. 124, Richard Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, and Bartholomew Peche have 1 fee of the Honour of St. Valery. ib. p. 132, for 5 car. there are paid 10s.

⁶ Aldworth (Hundred of Compton, D. Nachededorn). T. N. p. 111, 122, William de Sifrewast has in Hampstead, Aldworth and Purley one fee held of the King in Chief. ib. p. 132, for 8 car. are paid 16s.

⁷ Englefield (Hundred of Theale). T. N. p. 111, 121, 127, William of Englefield has one fee of the Fee of Roger de Sumery of the Honour of Dudley: ib. p. 132, for 7 car. there are paid 14s. See Inglefelle and Inglefol.

⁸ Shalbourne (Hundred of Kintbury Eagle). T. N. p. 111, 124, 126, Ranulf de Frethoxe has $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee of the Fee of Herbert fitz Peter who has a brief. T. N. p. 125, Robert of Tatteshale has the Manor of Shaldeburn in marriage with the daughter of John de Grey, and he holds the serjeanty as falconer. p. 131, for 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ car. are paid 37s.

⁹ Shaw (Hundred of Faircross). T. N. p. 109, 122, Philip de Columberes hold one fee of the King in Chief. p. 132, for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ car. are paid 16/8.

¹⁰ Aston Tirrold (?) (Hundred of Moreton). T. N. p. 110, 122, Alan of Farnham and Robert de Anvers at Aston, and Simon de Luvek (Luivek p. 110) and the said Robert at Winterborne, hold one fee of the Fee of the Earl of Warwick, of which $\frac{2}{3}$ are at Aston and $\frac{1}{3}$ at Winterborn. The common portion of these Estates seems to be that held by the King, and of him (T.R.E.) by Lanc.

* Possibly Eaton, near Appleton, and the other half of the Manor, written Edtune above. (C.L.S.)

			HUNDRED.
Estone ¹	. . . 2 [5] hides .	Abbey des Préaux . (Earl of Mortain) <i>Anschil</i>	Blitberie
Estone ²	. . . 6½ [10] hides .	(Reinbaldus of Ciren- cestre) <i>Eileua</i>	Blitberie
Estralei ³	. . . 10 [25] hides .	(Goisfrid de Manne- ville) <i>Esgar</i>	Eletesford
The church is held of G. by Wibertus pbr.			
Etingedene ⁴	8 hides . . .	Godebold (W. fitz Ansculf) <i>Balduin</i>	Nachede- dorn
Etone ⁵	. . . 6 [20] hides .	(Walter fitz Ponz). <i>Guert</i>	
Faleslei ⁶	. . . 1 hide . . .	(King) <i>R.E.</i> . . .	Eglei
Farellei ⁷	. . . 5 [10] hides .	(Amesbury Abbey) .	Eglei
Ferendone ⁸	{ non geldat . (King) <i>Heraldus</i> . . . [30]		Wifol
Osmundus eps. 1 hide. Alsi 4 hides.			
Ferneberge ⁹	4½ [10] hides .	(Abingdon Abbey)	Nachede- dorne

¹ **Aston**. T. N. p. 125, the Abbot des Préaux (de Pratellis) has 5 hides, which he is said to hold in alms.

² **Aston**. T. N. p. 128, the Abbot and Canons of Cirencester hold a Manor at Aston of the gift of King Henry, the king's grandfather, the founder of the house. p. 132, for 8½ car. are paid 17/4.

³ **Streteley** (Hundred of Moreton, D. Eletesford). T. N. p. 111, William de Fleming holds in Streteley ¼ of a fee of the Earl of Hereford (p. 125, of the Honour of the Earl of Essex, 'nec scitur per quod servicium'). p. 126, it is wrongfully called Gratel (Stratel).

⁴ **Yattendon** (Hundred of Faircross, D. Nachededorn). T. N. p. 111, 122, Peter of Yatingeden has 1 fee of the Fee of Roger de Sumery of the Honour of Dudley. T. N. p. 132, for 8 car. are paid 16s.

⁵ **Eaton Hastings** (Hundred of Shrivenham). T. N. p. 110, 122, 126, William de Hastings holds one fee of the King in chief. p. 131, for 10 car. are paid 20s.

⁶ **Little Fawley** (Hundred of Kintbury Eagle). T. N. p. 109, 122, 126, Anketill Malore holds ½ a fee in South Fawley of the King's bailiff 'de terra Normannorum.' p. 127, Adam de Stafwell holds South Fawley of the gift of the present King, it being an escheat of the King and worth £10 per annum. p. 131, for 9 car. are paid 18s.

⁷ **Great Fawley**. T. N. p. 125, the Prioress of Amesbury holds North Fawley in demesne of the alms of the King's predecessors. p. 131, for 9 car. Ernulfus de Mandis pays 18s.

⁸ **Great Faringdon** (Hundred of Faringdon). T. N. p. 125, the Hospitallers have in Great Faringdon, and Littleworth, 4 hides of the gift and alms of Hawis de Lamvalry (? Langvalle) of the Barony of Boclande. p. 123, Walter fitz William has ½ a fee of the Fee of Hamo de Crevecœur of the Barony of Buckland. p. 126, Bartholomew de la Huse has 2 hides in chief of the King by serjeanty of keeping a hawk. p. 128, Geoffrey de la Huse has in Faringdon and Inglesham, 50s. of land by the serjeanty of keeping one hawk.

Little Faringdon (in Oxfordshire). T. N. p. 125, 128, the Abbot of Beaulieu (Hants) has in demesne Chipping Faringdon, Little Faringdon, Coxwell, Inglesham, Shilton and Langford, in alms of the gift of King John. p. 128, Warin fitz Girolld has 100s. of land in the Manor of Faringdon 'de dono Henrici Regis patris sine servicio nominato.'

⁹ **Farnborough** (Hundred of Compton). T. N. p. 124, the Abbot of Abingdon holds in demesne Farnberg and Schalingeford of his barony. p. 133, for 2 car. are paid 4s.



Early Berkshire Wills, from the P.C.C., ante 1558.

(Continued from Vol. III., page 172.)

83.

The Will of THOMAS BYSELEYE, of Abendon, co. Berks., gent.—9 June, 1553. To be buried in the parish church of Saynte Helyns in the Ile there by my father and mother. Unto Luce my wief during her naturall life yf she kepe herself sole and unmarried all my lands, &c., in the townes felde and medowes of Abendon, Walingeforde, Sutton Weke and els where in co. Berks, with remainder to Robert my son and his heirs—with remainder to Alexander my son and his heirs. To my two sons Alexander and Richard to every of them twentie pounds when of age. And unto my three doughters to everie of them twentie marks the daye of their marriage. The residue unto Luce my said wife, sole executrix. Mr. Olyver Hide, my brother Robert Trewe, my cosyn John Radleye of Reddinge and Willyam Mathew to be myne overseers. Witnesses, Maistres Thomesyn Hyde, Maistres Anne Shalington, Thomas Phillips, clark, Thomas Orpwood, John Chauntrell, Thomas Clarke and Richard Powell cum aliis Arthur Alyn, John Radley.

Proved at London, 20 June, 1553, by the rel. and exix. (14, Tashe.)

84.

The Will of WILLIAM BLAKE, of Benham in the pishe. of Spyne co. Barksher, yoman:—10 June, 1552. To be buried in the church of Lyttynne of Spyne. To Ellyne Blake my wife, goods, cattell, &c. To every one of my wiefs children one quarter of malte. Item, I bequeathe amongst my children all my shepe and cattell that ys going upon the comon of Andou',* Enhm. and Benhm. and the graine in the barnes in my holde in Knights Enhm., &c., the profits of my said tenement in Knights Enhm., whiche William Blake of

* A contraction of Andover,

Knights Enhm. dothe tyll. To Anthony Blake, my son, the six houses, &c. now in the custody of William Blake. My goods which was removed from Enhm. to Benhm. to be removed back againe to Enhm. into the custody of Robert Boswell my father in law. Legacies to Isabell Goldinge, John Blake my brother, Richard Blake my brother, Marryon my wyffs serv'nte. Residue to my son Anthony Blake, sole executor. Robert Boswell my father in law and William Fletewood, overseers. Witnesses, William Fletewood, John Blake, John Boswell, Richard Estmenst, John Alder, John Mathew, Robert Smytton.

28 July, 1552, admon. to Robert Boswell during minority of the exor.

Proved 18 May, 1571, by the exor. (20, Powell.)

85.

The Will of WILLIAM BLACK, of Benham in the pishe. of Spyne, co. Berks, yeoman.—10 June, 1552. [The same testator as No. 84, and agrees with the copy reg^d in 20, Powell.]

9 October, 1557. Admon. to Anthony Boswell and Robert Knight, to admr. the goods of Robert Boswell, the admr. of the goods of dec'd during minority of Anthony Blake, the exor. named in the said Will. (37, Wrastley.)

86.

(WILL OF GOODS.)

The Will of WILLIAM BLAKMAN, citizen and talugh chaundeler of London.—24 March, 1476. To be bur^d in ch-yd. of St. Bot., without Bishopsgate, near late wife Isabel. Legacies to Cheshunt co. Herts, to John my brother, to poor of Hustwaite co. York by thaduyce of Robert Ragett and Sir John Botiller, curate of the same, to John Cokevike my godson, son of John Cokevyke, Elizabeth my wife, to John Blakman my brother's son, to William Harte myn apprentice, to William Moone the son of John Mone, to Symond Mone, to William Ambrose, to John Worth's daughter, to Robert Lyall the son of Robert Lyall, barbour, and to Thomas Harop the son of John Harop. An obite by note to be kept in the par. ch. of S. Leonard, Estchepe, for the souls of Roger Champeney and Isabell, Cecily and Anneys his wifs. My tenement without Bishopsgate held of the Chamber of London. My wife Elizabeth executrix. John Worth and John Harop, talugh chaundelers, co-executors. Robert Forster, gentilman, overseer.

(WILL OF LANDS.)

My lands, &c., in the counties of Hertford and Berkshire and elsewhere. To Elizabeth my wife my lands and tenements in Cheshunt, co. Herts, and my close at Staunfordes Hill called Presfelde, with remaynder to Jamys Blakman my godsonne, otherwise called Jamys Abbott, with remainder to John Blakman my brother's son and his heirs. My lands, &c. in the par. of Undevor and elsewhere in Berks, and my lands, &c. in Eton, co. Bucks, called Brocasts, lands to the foresaid John Blakman and that by the oversight of the foresaid Robert Forster and of — Fenwick, gentilman dwellyng at Colbroke. To my said wife Elizabeth my tent. in Throsshyn lane in Walth'm holy Crosse. [No witnesses.]

Proved at Lamehith, 17 April, 1477. (28, Wattys.)

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

99, Angell Road,
Brixton, S.W.

Letters of the First (English) Prince of Wales to Berkshire Ecclesiastics.

By Mr. Nathaniel Hone.

A very unique Roll at the Public Record Office contains some hundreds of transcripts of letters of the first (English) Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward II.) in year 1304-5, when the Prince was in his twentieth year. Many of these letters are dated from Windsor Park, White Waltham, and Weregrave. The following are translations of a few relating to the County of Berks* :—

TO THE LORD ABBOT OF READING.

Edward, &c. To our beloved in God the Lord Abbot of Reading greeting. Whereas we have heard that you have lately caused to be assessed by your men Our well beloved Adam de Poletier and other Burgesses of Reading, by reason of the tallage that the Lord the King our Father is making of his demesnes,

* Two series of these letters in the original Anglo-French appeared in the *Antiquary*, September and November, 1894.

which burgesses have never been taxed by you, nor by your predecessors, nor by your men, but by those whom the King of England assigned for that purpose as they say, we pray you affectionately that you will put this taxation in respite for one month, after the date of this letter, for love of us, if you can do so without the damage and prejudice of your Church, so that the said Burgesses may be advised and counselled to do towards you as is right and reasonable. Given under [our seal] at Langley the x day of June.

TO THE LORD ABBOT OF READING.

To his beloved in God the Abbot of Reading and the Convent, &c. Health and good love. Whereas our beloved John Lalemaner, Keeper of one of our chargers, has injured his hand, and we have heard that there is a good surgeon at your house, we pray you to receive him to stay in your house until his hand shall be healed, and that in the meantime you will provide him with sustenance, and cause the said surgeon to take good care of him for love of us. And we shall be especially bound to thank you. Given under our seal. [Park de Windsor, 6 Sept.]

TO THE LORD PRIOR OF HURLEY.

To the Prior of Hurley and the Convent, &c. Greeting, &c. You will call to mind the frequent requests that we have made to you before this time for our beloved clerk John de Bohun, that you would vouchsafe to him the Church of Warfield which is vacant and is in your gift, and you have answered us by your letters that your house is charged with x^{li} annual pension towards a clerk whom you have presented to the said Church, in discharge of your said house. And whereas we have heard that the said clerk whom you have presented is not sufficient, wherefore the bishop of the diocese will not induct him to the said church, and that you must present another to it, we pray you specially and from our heart that you will vouchsafe the said church to our said clerk at this time, out of charity and for love of us. And we shall be especially bound to you if you will send us word back, &c. So that we may know how you esteem us, and our progenitors. Given at WyndSOR Park the ix. day of September.

Three other letters to the same Prior appear on the Roll, couched in very similar terms, asking preferment in the Church of Warfield for John de Bohun.

One other letter may be noticed, referring to a corrody addressed,

TO THE LORD ABBOT OF ABYNDON.

Edward, &c., to his beloved in God the Abbot of Abyndon and the Convent of the same place, greeting and good wishes. Whereas, at the request of our Lord the King our father, you have granted to our beloved servant Master Simon our Ken* to receive x. marks per annum of your house as we have heard, we pray you especially that besides these you will give to him your habit.† For we understand and well know that he will and shall be well deserving. Given under, &c. At Windsor Park the v. day of Sept.

* sic. "Simoni née Ken": possibly an office, but perhaps intended to imply kinship.

† vos robes.



Notes.



WANTAGE.—At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, on October 18th, the President, Sir J. Evans, exhibited a gold coin of Cunobeline, found near Wantage this year.

CAVERSHAM.—This village has found a most able historian in Mr. W. Wing, who delivered a valuable and interesting lecture on "Old Caversham," in the National Schoolroom. The lecture has been fully reported in the *Reading Mercury*, and is full of valuable matter which has been amassed by very careful and persevering research.

HURLEY.—AN OLD TILE.—While a grave was being dug in the new burying yard close to the site of the old Monastery, in a spot not before used for burial, on Monday, December 10th, an oblong paving tile was shovelled out from a depth of several feet below the surface, upon which vine leaves and their stalks are filled in with a substance of a light green hue. There is a glaze all over the face, as bright and glistening as though the veneer had only been placed on the tile's surface yesterday. The date of the mould in which this brick was made was of the thirteenth century, although the actual moulding of the tile itself may not have been until the fourteenth century, as the moulds were preserved.—F. T. WETHERED, Hurley Vicarage.

HURLEY FLOODS.—The newspapers during the week ended November 24th have discussed Thames floods in former years. *Apropos* I send you a reference made to floods at Hurley many hundred years ago. There is a document in Latin (referred to in the *Liber Niger Quaternus* at Westminster), dated June A.D. 1391, in the 15th year of King Richard II., which in English runs—I translate it—as follows:—"At that time the Prior and Convent of Hurley besought the Lord King that out of Reverence due to Lady Edith, sister of the sainted King Edward the Confessor, their burried [in Hurley Church] and inasmuch as the said place is distressed in many ways—that is to say, by flooding of the river Thames (*de inundatione fluminis Tamesis*), because of houses laid in ruins [by the floods] and the deaths of the inhabitants, and in consideration of the expense of housing the survivors in the Monastery, and inasmuch as they [the Monastery] are but poorly endowed—that it might please the said Lord King to appropriate to them the Church of Warfield in the Sarum diocese, of which they are and have ever been the patrons." Warfield, Berks, with the rest of our county, was in the diocese of Sarum (Salisbury) until 1836, when it became part of the Oxford diocese. The extraordinary interest of this document, which itself is more than 500 years old and which refers to a time *then* historical (!) is apparent.—F. T. WETHERED, Hurley Vicarage.

A MEMORABLE FLOOD 221 YEARS AGO.—A curious note in the Parish Register of St. Mary's, Reading, states:—"In the year of the Lord, 1673, there was so great a flood of water on the 18th and 19th days of January, that the like could not be remembered by any man here living."

AMERICAN GENEALOGY.—We have received an interesting pamphlet from Mr. V. C. Samborn, of Illinois, U.S.A., relating to the pedigrees of several American families who can trace their descent from Berkshire ancestors. We hope to deal with this subject at length at a future time.

THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY.—The editor of this important work, Dr. Joseph Wright, desires some additional help from his fellow-countrymen in order to enable him to make the material as complete as possible. Any contributions of dialect words, however small, will be thankfully received. Anyone who has any time to spare can render most important assistance.

OLD ENGLISH CUSTOMS.—I should be greatly obliged if any readers will kindly send me notes of old customs *still existing*, e.g., Mumming, Maying, Manor Court observances, strange Charities, &c., &c.—EDITOR.

THE BISHOPRIC OF RAMSBURY.—I write under correction, but I do not think Mr. Kershaw is right when he tells us, as he does in the October *Quarterly Journal*, that the See of Ramsbury was only a small one within the larger See of Sarum. While the Bishopric of Ramsbury existed there was no Bishopric of Sarum. In the year 909, the date of the Papal Commination of Formosus, there were but two Wessex Bishoprics, Sherborne and Winchester; in consequence of the Pope's letter the See of Ramsbury, amongst others, was constituted. Herman, the last Bishop of Ramsbury, united it in 1058 to the See of Sherborne, and in 1075 the seat of the Bishopric was transferred to Sarum in obedience to a decree of the Council of London. The foundation Charter of the Cathedral of Old Sarum is dated 1091, and Herman was its first Bishop. The See of Ramsbury comprised, generally speaking, the counties of Berks and Wilts, and from 1058, when the diocese became merged in Sherborne, the county of Dorset in addition. With regard to a minor detail, could any Bishop of Ramsbury have been correctly styled "*Episcopus Sunningensis*"? I imagined this to be an error of Florence of Worcester. Athelstan, the first consecrated to the See, and his successors called themselves, I believe, "*Episcopi Corvinensis Ecclesiæ*"—Bishops of Ravensbury. The estate at Sonning seems to have been a kind of summer residence, and, so far as I have been able to learn, could give no ecclesiastical title to its owners.—HENRIETTA M. BATSON, Welford, Berks.

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